The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9362—VOL. LVII. FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1868. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th instant, at Cr...ether, near Marengo, Mrs. John Paine, of a son.

On the 14th instant, at New Farm, Brisbane, Queensland, Mrs. Graham Lloyd Hardy, of a daughter.

On the 19th instant, the wife of the Rev. W. J. M. Hillyar, Woollahra, of a daughter.

On the 19th instant, at her mother's residence, Camden, the wife of W. R. M'Carthy, Esq., of Glenwood, Queanbeyan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th April, at his father's residence, near Twofold Bay, by the Rev. C. D. M'Kenna, John Robinson, son of W. J. Willeson, Esq., late of Gipps Land, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of Benjamin Bird, Esq., late of King's County, Ireland.

On the 16th instant, at Yarra Mundi, near Richmond, by the Rev. J. Cameron, M.A., Mr. Henry Cornwell, to Jessie, sixth daughter of Mr. John Crowley.

DEATHS.

On the 13th instant, at the residence of Mr. Alfred Croxon, Coonabarabran, after a short illness, Mr. Henry Brice Rundle, aged 35 years.

On the 14th instant, at Rundle-street, Adelaide, Luduvina, wife of Robert Waters Moore, Colonial Surgeon for South Australia.

On the 20th instant, at No. 14, Jamison-street, Sydney, Wemyss T. R. Cockburn, Esq., of apoplexy, late of Gooloowa, Port Macquarie, aged 38 years.

On the 20th instant, the wife of Mr. William Coman, California Inn, Parramatta-street, aged 36 years.

On the 20th instant, at Liverpool, Jane, fourth daughter of the late Mr. William Flaherty.

On the 21st instant, at her late residence, No. 339, Sussex-street South, Mary, relict of the late Garratt Fitzpatrick, aged 53 years. Californian papers please copy.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.
The R. M. S. S. KAIKOURA,
will leave SYDNEY for WELLINGTON,
MONDAY, June 1st, at 3 p.m.
taking passengers and cargo, for all New Zealand Ports.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS from 18th May to 13th June, inclusive:—
From SYDNEY to NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH:
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, SUNDAY, 24th, and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.
For CLARENCE TOWN:
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, THURSDAY, at 7 a.m.
Goods received for
NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH, DAILY;
CLARENCE TOWN, on WEDNESDAYS;
MILLER'S FOREST, on FRIDAYS;
PATERSON TOWNSHIP, on SATURDAYS.

From MORPETH to SYDNEY via RAYMOND TERRACE and NEWCASTLE:
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.

NOTICE.—Return tickets available for one week issued at a fare and a-half.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 3; and Rangatira, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares—Saloon, £6; Cabin, £3; Steerage, £1 10s.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Williams, Monday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Williams, Monday night, at 11.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded, per Coonanbara, on Saturday night.
TO BRISBANE.—Clarence, this afternoon, Friday, at 5; and City of Brisbane, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Saxonia, Wednesday, 3rd June, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, Wednesday, afternoon, at 5 p.m.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Eagle, about Thursday, 28th instant.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Diamantina, about Tuesday, 26th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
NOTICE.—Return tickets, issued to the Hunter River, for one week, at a fare and a half.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—For MACLEAY RIVER, via PORT MACQUARIE.—The BELLINA, on SATURDAY, at 5 p.m.
For GRAFTON, Clarence River, via NEWCASTLE.—The GRAFTON, on TUESDAY, at 10 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C. and N. E. S. N. CO.'S Steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, 24 hours after arrival.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—CITY OF HOBART, Tuesdays, 2nd and 16th June. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd.

SHOALHAVEN.—FANNY LOUISE, noon, SATURDAY, Commercial Wharf. Freight apply on board.

RICHMOND RIVER.—UNDAUNTED, 24 hours after arrival; cargo received now. W. Short, Vic. Wf.

ELLEN for TWOFOLD BAY, and TATHRA, on SATURDAY, 23rd May. Victoria Wharf.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY, and TATHRA, on SATURDAY, 23rd instant. Commercial Wharf.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON and PORT MACKAY.—The clipper schooner SARAH PILE, Captain Yull, having greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain, on board, at Grafton Wharf; or to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR CLEVELAND BAY AND NORTHERN PORTS.—The favourite clipper schooner WILLING LASS, now loading at Roddam's Wharf, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to M'KINLAY, BROTHERS; or to JAMES THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-street.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON DIRECT.—☞ The regular trader YOUNG AUSTRALIAN, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-street.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The clipper barque PRINCE ALFRED (hourly expected), having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days after her arrival.
For freight or passage apply to W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf; or J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 324, George-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader KATE, W. Cooper, commander, having the larger portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched on or about 30th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS.—The schooner IDA. To sail positively on TUESDAY, 26th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at Smith's Wharf.

NOTICE.—Intending PASSENGERS for SAN FRANCISCO can obtain a guarantee of 12 months' employment on the Pacific Railroad by booking through this office, 21, Bridge-street. H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 American clipper barque ETHAN ALLEN, 800 tons, Captain Friend, will have immediate dispatch. This vessel has just completed an extraordinary quick passage from this to San Francisco with passengers, and offers unrivalled accommodation for first cabin and intermediate.
For freight or passage apply at once, H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The clipper barque COORONG, J. B. Henry, commander, will leave Newcastle about 27th instant. Has unrivalled accommodation, cabin and steerage. Immediate application.
Apply to GEORGE MITCHELL, U. S. Consular Agent, Newcastle; or H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, Sydney.

ASHBURTON, FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ Has one room only in Steerage disengaged, for which application must be made this day, on board, at Smith's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR LONDON,
THE BEN LOMOND.
This fine ship will be dispatched as above on the 15th June. Wool received at Flood's Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain CARGILL; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS,
TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, THIS MORNING at 11.
Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MORUYA.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA
AT HALF THE RAILWAY FARES.
FROM PATENT SLIP WHARF, SYDNEY,
at 6, 9, and 11 a.m.—1, 3, and 5 p.m.
FROM PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8.50, 11 a.m.—1, 3, 5 p.m., calling at COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, PENNANT HILLS, &c., as per Time Table at each wharf.
To Tarban and back only at 4.15, and to Ryde at 6 p.m.
Fares: Cabin, 1s; steerage, 9d; children (return ticket) 6d.

FOR GOLD AND PASSENGERS ONLY.—For LONDON.—The fine first-class clipper ship FLYING CLOUD, 1139 tons register. H. Hughes, commander, will be dispatched WEDNESDAY, May 27.
Accommodation for first-class passengers is very superior. The second and steerage are spacious and well ventilated.

Saloon	£50
Second cabin	30
Steerage	18

For freight or passage apply to
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON.
The GOLDEN SEA.
This fine ship will follow the Ben Lomond. Can take first, second, and third class passengers, and will be dispatched as above on the 15th July. An inspection of passenger accommodation is specially invited.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain HARDY; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BARQUE PROFESSOR VAN DER BOON MESCH, from Rotterdam.—Consignees by the above vessel will please pass ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay. All goods impeding the discharge of the ship will be entered and stored at the consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for goods after they are landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained at the office of the undersigned.
BLIGH, HARBOTTLE, and CO.
Captain Vrijman will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES per YOUNG AUSTRALIA, from Port Cooper.—Will please pass ENTRIES and present bills of lading for Market Wharf. All cargo impeding the discharge of said vessel will be stored at consignees' risk and expense.
J. GRIFFIN, Master, Agent.

COAL CHARTERS for all Eastern ports may be obtained by applying to
THOMAS HALE,
Exchange, Sydney.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—☞ The A1 clipper barque AUSTRALIND. 700 tons, is open for Freight or Charter to any part of the world.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FREIGHT.—☞ Wanted, Conveyance for about seventy tons to Launceston. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, VESSELS for Adelaide and Wallaroo. G. HEWISON, Newcastle.

VESSELS for SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT.—
Schooner, 85 tons thoroughly well found, carries large cargo on 7 feet water.
Schooner, 60 tons, carries large timber cargo on 6 feet water.
Schooner, 70 tons, carries 120 tons coal on 6 feet 6 inches water.
Schooner, 40 tons, good coaster, well found.
Schooner, 150 tons burthen, well found, sails and gear in thorough order; a most desirable vessel.
Schooner, 50 tons burthen, in perfect order, suitable for the grain trade; draft of water, 5 feet. Price, £350.
JOHN BLACK and CO., Ship Brokers, 14, Spring-street.

TO CONTRACTORS and LUMPERS.—For SALE, a first-class PUNT, fitted with steam and pile engine, suitable for pile driving and discharging vessels.
For particulars apply to the Trustees in the Estate of W. S. Lockhart, at Messrs. FRANCK, BROTHERS, and CO.

STRONG SURF BOAT, coaster's boat, and two short dingies, cheap. MACBETH, Market Wharf.

TO SHIPOWNERS and others.—A BUOY for SALE, adapted for heavy mooring. Patent Slip Wharf.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of Creditors in the estate of the late Mr. JOHN SCANLAN, of Paddington, will be held THIS DAY, Friday, the 22nd May, instant, at 3.30 p.m., at the Offices of Messrs. JOHN HURST and CO., 109, Bathurst-street, Sydney.
20th May, 1868.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
The Opening MEETING of this Society will be held in the Hall of the Australian Library, Bent-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, at 8 o'clock p.m. Business: An Opening Address by George R. Smalley, Esq.; Election of Officers for the current year; Election of New Members. The meeting will then be resolved into a conversazione. Members on this occasion will have the privilege of introducing ladies.
Members possessing objects of scientific or artistic interest, which they may be willing to send for exhibition, are requested to communicate with the Secretaries. Address Australian Library.
20th May, 1868.

SAILORS' HOME PICNIC.—Committee MEETING at the Exchange, THIS DAY, Friday, at 3 p.m.
FRANCIS HIXSON, Hon. Secretary.

TEMPERANCE MEETING, in the P. M. Chapel, Kent-street, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Music, Recitations, &c.
S. PERRY, Secretary.

BOTANY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The usual Fortnightly MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, 23rd, at 7.30 p.m. Essay: "Animals peculiar to Australia."
J. ANDERSON, Hon. Secretary.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—A General MEETING of the Members will be held THIS EVENING, in the large Room over the Temperance Hall. All members will please to bring their cards for admission.
WILLIAM CARRUTHERS, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Leinster Marine Lodge, No. 266, I.C.—Emergency MEETING, this evening, at 7.30 p.m.

WOOLLAHRA Young Men's M. I. Society. Winter session has commenced. Meeting of members at 8 o'clock every Friday evening.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, BERRIMA.—An Inaugural LECTURE will be delivered in the School of Arts, Berrima, on TUESDAY, 26th instant, by the Very Rev. Dr. FORREST,
Rector of St. John's. To commence at 7 o'clock p.m.
Reserved seats, 1s 6d; back seats 1s.
Tickets can be obtained at Mr. J. Powell's; or at the door.

PRINCE ALFRED BAND OF HOPE.—Lecture, this evening, "The Steam-Engine," by Mr. H. B. Lee.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—Nos. 6 and 7 Batteries will PARADE with field guns and horses at Hyde Park, on SATURDAY next, 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. in undress.
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,
Commanding Volunteer Artillery.

NO. 1 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—Queen's Birthday Review—assemble on MONDAY, at 10.15 a.m., every member to attend. Cooper Cup to-morrow afternoon.
JOHN WELLS, Lieutenant Commanding.

THE EXECUTRIX of the late Mr. JOHN SCANLAN, of Paddington, requests that all ACCOUNTS against the said estate, not already sent in, be furnished immediately to Messrs. JOHN HURST and CO., 109, Bathurst-street, Sydney.
20th May, 1868.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—An AGENCY of this Bank is now open at NASHVILLE, GYMPIE CREEK GOLD-FIELD, Queensland.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 2nd April, 1868.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
During the Alterations in the Bank Premises in Pitt-street, the business will be conducted in the Private Dwelling-house in O'Connell-street.
S. MURRAY, Manager.
Sydney, 23rd April, 1868.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF the Gentleman that has a LETTER for F. M. Moore, or F. Moore, will call at No. 2 Volunteer Fire Company Station, Phillip-street, or 33, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo; or E. GEE, Montpelier Hotel, King-street, will oblige.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL FUND.—The Working Committee of this fund beg earnestly to invite the immediate co-operation and assistance of the residents in the suburbs and the country towns and districts, by organising in their respective neighbourhoods, local committees for the purpose of collecting subscriptions towards this national memorial of gratitude for the preservation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Every assistance and information will be given on application at the Committee Rooms, No. 362, George-street; or by the Honorary Secretaries, ALFRED ROBERTS, Esq., or J. GRAFTON ROSS, Esq.

PARTIES LEAVING THE COLONY are respectfully informed that the undersigned undertake Sales of Furniture, &c., on the most reasonable terms.
Cash advanced at Bank interest on goods intended for sale.
☞ The spacious rooms of the undersigned afford unrivalled accommodation for the display of Furniture, Carriages, Oil Paintings, Works of Art, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Auctioneers.
Old Bank of Australasia,
230, George-street, and
The Australian Auction Rooms,
Pitt and O'Connell streets.

P. CULLEN,
Forwarding Agent, Singleton.
AGENT FOR THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Carriage engaged at the lowest current rates; railway charges and wool carriage paid if required. Goods received, and promptly forwarded via Newcastle or Morpeth, as may suit the convenience and wishes of shippers. FREIGHT OBTAINED AT THE LOWEST RATES OFFERED, if shipped by the H. R. N. S. N. Co.
NO COMMISSION CHARGES.

NOTICE.—All COMMUNICATIONS in future to be addressed to me at 187, Castlereagh-street.
(Signed) EDWARD FLOOD.
May 18th, 1868.

NOTICE.—I, ISABELLA PATTERSON, wife of RICHARD PATTERSON, late of London, do hereby give notice that unless you the said Richard Patterson do come forward to my protection and support within one month from this date, that I will cease to bear his name, and consider myself entirely free from him for ever.
April 28th, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Aurora Australis. Persons who have paid in advance for the Aurora Australis, are requested to call at the Publishing Office, 285, Castlereagh-street, when they will have their subscriptions RETURNED.
R. F. PICKERING, Proprietor.

WOOLLAHRA, Ocean-street.—The Sale of Fancy and Useful Articles continues from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

FANCY SALE will close on Saturday Evening. A large assortment still left. Reduced prices. Admission free.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. EDWARD NUTTER is no longer connected with this office.
HUGH M'DICKEN, Proprietor Chronicle. Newcastle, 14th May, 1868.

NOTICE.—If JOHN CARTER does not release his Boxes in seven days, they will be sold to defray expenses. JAMES PADDON, Burwood Hotel, corner Margaret and Clarence streets.

NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY next, the fare to Double Bay 3d. Invincible Coach.

NOTICE.—If Mrs. SILVER does not release her MATTRESSES in seven days they will be sold to defray expenses. J. LAWLER, Bedding Manufacturer, 316, Pitt-street.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S HIGHLAND BRIGADE.
An Enrolment List is lying at the Volunteer Brigade Office for the signatures of intending members.
Scotchmen and the descendants of Scotchmen will be the qualification for membership.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having purchased the sole interest in the Darling Downs Gazette, and the business conducted by the late firm of Hall and Mason, together with all book debts connected therewith, from this date all accounts must be paid only to agents and collectors having authority from him to receive the same, and no receipts will be acknowledged unless signed by persons duly authorised.
Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH are my authorised agents for Sydney and Melbourne. All advertisements sent through their agency will be promptly attended to.
Parties indebted to the above journal are requested to settle their accounts as early as possible. The receipt of Messrs. Gordon and Gotch will be sufficient for the same.
A. W. BEARD.
Darling Downs Gazette Office, Toowoomba, May 15th, 1868.

BOROUGH OF COOK.—To the Owner or Owners of the undermentioned Properties.—Notice that, for the purposes set forth in section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867 the following properties have been assessed, and that a rate of one shilling in the pound upon the assessed value thereof has been levied and imposed by the Council of this Borough, for the municipal year 1868, 1869.
Rochester, part of the Camperdown Estate.
Two allotments of land, with a frontage to the Missenden-Road. Assessed value, £6 15s each allotment.
Two allotments, with a frontage to Brown-street. Assessed value, £3 each allotment.
Three allotments, fronting Thomas-street. Assessed value, £3 each allotment.
Two allotments, fronting Thomas-street. Assessed value, £2 each allotment.
Allotments 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the above mentioned estate, with a frontage to University-street. Assessed value, £14.
Allotments 127 and 129 of Mr. S. H. Terry's subdivision of the Camperdown Estate, fronting University-street. Assessed value, £1 2s 6d each allotment.
One allotment fronting Grose-street, part of Georgeville. Assessed value, £2 10s.
O'Connell Town, Parramatta Road, Lyons's Subdivision.
Ten allotments of land with frontage to Elizabeth-street. Assessed value, £1 each allotment.
Four allotments with frontage to Stephen-street. Assessed value, £1 each allotment.
One allotment fronting Burton-street. Assessed value, £1.
Four allotments with a frontage to the Camperdown road. Assessed value, £5. Three allotments; similar frontage. Assessed value, £4.
Three huts and land, Casey's-lane. Assessed value, £3 5s.
Allotment Kingston Estate, frontage to Australia-street. Assessed at £2 each.
Seven allotments, numbered 12 to 18, section 3; and three allotments, numbered 22 to 24, section 3.
Frontage to Denison-street, assessed at £1 10s allotment.
Allotments 50, 53, 69, 70, 103, section 3, and 65, 66, 67 section 2.
Allotment 48, section 2, fronting Derby-street. Assessed value, £1 15s.
WM. J. HOWE, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, 21st May.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection and Completion of a VILLA RESIDENCE, at NEWCASTLE.
The works may be tendered for as under:—
1st. Excavation, Drainage, Masonry, and Brickwork, in one sum.
2nd. Carpentry and Joiners' Work, and all finishing trades, in one sum.
Or the whole of the works in one sum.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to W. H. CAPPER, Esq., Newcastle; or to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before MONDAY, 1st June.

ESTATE of ARCHIBALD M'BRIDE, of 224, George-street, Sydney, Grocer.—TENDERS for purchase of the goodwill, fixtures, shop fittings, stock-in-trade, horses, carts, &c., herein, will be received by the undersigned up to SATURDAY next, 23rd May.
FREDK. THOMAS HUMPHERY, Official Assignee.
Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.—Amended TENDERS will be received till TUESDAY, 26th instant, at noon, for ballasting, breaking metal, &c., on the Botany Road, Sydney Common. Particulars with the surveyor, F. H. REUSS, 134, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Separate TENDERS are required for the erection of two HOUSES, in Macleay-street, adjoining the Rev. Mr. Graham. Plans and specifications may be seen at Mr. HILLY'S Office, 138, Pitt-street.

TO PLASTERERS.—TENDERS are invited. Apply 191, Bourke-street. DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on June 4th, for the Carpenter, Joiner, and Finishing Trades of a marine villa in course of erection in Macleay-street. Separate amounts to be mentioned in the tenders for each trade.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the Erection of a Brick Wall. Apply to G. KITTSON, Botany Road, Waterloo.

TENDERS required for 35,000 BRICKS. Apply at MASON, BROTHERS, 183, Pitt-street.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the performance of certain repairs required to be done to the Spire, together with repairs to, and the construction of, ventilators in the windows of St. Augustine's Church, Balmain; said windows being quarry glazed, and the spire of timber, covered with zinc.
For particulars apply to J. M'DONALD, Architect, Thames-street, Balmain.

A CARD.—Mr. and Mrs. NORRIS, Teachers of Writing, 166, Phillip-street, near King-street.

A CARD.—Mrs. GROCOTT, Stay and Corset Maker to Lady Young and the principal ladies of this colony. 15, Coveny's-buildings, Market-street East.
☞ Country orders attended to.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, Cook's River Road, the only licensed house in the colonies for the reception of the insane.
G. A. TUCKER.

FREEMAN'S (late Dalton's) Royal Photographic Gallery, 320, George-street, will be closed THIS DAY, extensive alterations in the gallery being in progress.

FISH DINNER, à la Simpson, boiled and fried Schnapper, ditto Guardfish, ditto Whiting, stewed Eels, fried and stewed ditto, à la juif. Post Office Hotel.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-st.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch offices—Mittagong and Mount Victoria.

HAIR-CUTTING or Shampooing, 6d. Satisfaction guaranteed. P. A. Jones and Co., 203, George-st.

ROBERT DOWNING, Bookseller, Stationer, Printer, and Account Book Manufacturer, 237, George-st.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, and Valuators. Liberal advances made on properties for sale. Mortgages negotiated.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned continues to assist in obtaining and carrying out Government works. C. MAYES, Civil Engineer and Architect, 394, George-street.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Merchants, Bathurst-street Saw Mills, Darling Harbour.

CARTES DE VISITE reduced in prices. A copy shown for approval. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 8s per dozen for cash. ALBERT LOMER, 419, George-street, next to Lassetter's.

CARTE PORTRAITS reduced to 8s per dozen. W. H. SCHRODER, Haymarket.

£5000 TO £200.—Various sums to lend on approved securities. BILLYARD and CURTIS, 32, Hunter-street.

£2400 TO LEND on security of city or suburban PROPERTIES. J. RUSSELL JONES, 63, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, £4900 City of Sydney Corporation DEBENTURES, repayable 1st January, 1873. TENDERS to be addressed to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, 32, Hunter-street.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND and other SHARES, for SALE. W. T. MUSTON and CO.

FOUND (Wednesday), a PURSE, containing money. Owner can have it by describing it and contents, and paying expenses. J. J. MILLER, Fort-street Public School, between 9 and 4.

LOST, Wednesday evening, large Gold CROSS and Chain, for neck. Finder rewarded. 124, Castlereagh-st.

LOST, a SABLE FUR VICTORINE on Wednesday night. The finder will be rewarded upon leaving it at 162, George-street North.

LOST, on Wednesday, between Stanmore and King-street, a BROOCH, vine leaf with pendant. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to Mr. PERRY, Draper, King-street.

LOST, from Sydney, a Grey MARE, branded on the back S in circle, in April last. Anyone that will bring the same shall receive 10s reward from ALEXANDER M'DONNALD, Bankstown.

FRUIT TREES, Flowering and Ornamental Plants. "The Gardens," Surry Hills, Sydney.—Our Descriptive Priced Plant Catalogue may be obtained on application. JOHN BAPTIST and SON.

GARDEN, FLOWER, and Agricultural SEEDS.—We respectfully invite attention to our well-assorted Stock of SEEDS, consisting of all the best varieties in cultivation.
Our Priced List may be obtained on application.
JOHN BAPTIST and SON.

AILANTHUS GLANDULOSUS (Tree of Heaven), the food of the Ailant Silkworm. New seed of the above just to hand, price 20s per lb. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., Seedsmen, 258 and 260, Pitt-street.

WATER COLOURS.—Mr. NIXON, E.C.G., has a CLASS twice a week, at Mrs. Kneller-Parker's, which young ladies in the neighbourhood are invited to join. Double Bay.

PIANO, second-hand, cheap; tone excellent, and in thorough repair. 106, Harrington-st, nr. Church-hill.

PIANOS, SALE or HIRE, FRITH and CO., next Pitt-st. Church. Tuners, &c., H. Marshall & M. Dorney.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY AND LITERARY INSTITUTION.
Subscribers are informed that the following among other NEW WORKS, have been received from London by the Mail, namely:—
Ecce Homo, by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone
Farraday as a Discoverer, by Professor Tyndall
Stephen Lawrence, by Mrs. Edwards
Charlotte's Inheritance, by Miss Braddon
A Ride across a Continent, by F. Boyle
The Ocean World, by Louis Tiguier
Miscellaneous Prose Works, by E. L. Bulwer
Life of David Garrick, by P. Fitzgerald
Life of Prince Henry the Navigator
Scenes and Studies of Savage Life
From Seventeen to Thirty, by T. Binney
Adventures of Dr. Brady, by W. H. Russell
The Pilgrim and the Shrine
The Wizard of the Mountain, by W. Gilbert
Brownlows, by Mrs. Oliphant
English Seamen and Divers
Gup, by Florence Marryatt
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Also the leading Magazines and Reviews for March.
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THE NEW CRIME, or a poser for the Judges. See Punch CARTOON THIS DAY.

The Grate Bote Race between the "Suthern Cross" and the Alexandra. See Punch THIS DAY.

The Highland Brigade in TO-DAY'S Punch.

Commencement of the Ninth Volume of Sydney Punch, THIS DAY.

TO-DAY'S Punch contains Illustrated Index, Frontispiece and Preface to the Eighth Volume.

Australian Journal, No. 143, contains continuation of the New Tale, illustrations, &c., published THIS DAY. Publishing Office, 281, George-street.

DRAPERS, Buy your PAPER at COOKE'S, 570 opposite the Cathedral—cheap.

TRACING PAPER, 1s per sheet, full size. W. A. COOKE, Stationer, opposite the Cathedral.

BEST Office GUM and Brush, 3d per bottle. W. A. COOKE, Stationer.

WALKDEN'S Best INK 9d per dozen bottles. W. A. COOKE, Stationer, opposite the Cathedral.

LEAD PENCILS, for office, best 1s per dozen. W. A. COOKE, Stationer.

DRAWING BOOKS, large size, 1s each. W. A. COOKE, Stationer.

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E. P. COMMUNION SERVICES at reduced prices for SALE at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

LADIES' and Gentlemen's greatly improved Gold and Silver WATCHES, just unpacked per Mail, at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street, first floor.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
SATURDAY, May 23rd,
SPORTING GAZETTE—Latest Betting—Turf Gossip
The Parliamentary Assault Case
AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE—The Land—The Weather and the Crops—Pastoral—Correspondence—Orange Farmers' Association—The Clarence Sugar Manufacturing Company—The Sunbury Vineyards—Poultry Culture in France—Vineyard Hints—Dairy Factories—The French Dorking Fowl—Holstein Butter
LAW GAZETTE
Domestic and Intercolonial News of the Week
MINING GAZETTE
Telegraphic News
GLADSTONE'S SPEECH in the House of Commons on the Irish Church and the State of Ireland
ENGLISH NEWS—London Letter—Paris Correspondence
THE EVILS OF THE RACECOURSE
Death of the Dowager Lady Tichborne
INQUESTS—IMPOUNDINGS
The Famine in Algeria—Shocking Disclosures
STELLA'S LETTER ON CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.
*** The Country Edition will be published THIS DAY, AT NOON.
Publication Office, Hunter-street.

ART UNION OF QUEENSLAND.—
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.,
His Excellency the Earl of Belmore, Governor of New South Wales; his Excellency the Acting-Governor of Queensland (Colonel O'Connell); Captain Creagh, 50th Queen's Own; Major R. Peel Raymond; the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Brisbane, and others.
TICKETS—1s 6d each.
Each Subscriber will be presented, gratis, with the
ROSE OF BRISBANE AND IPSWICH,
containing 28 views of the public buildings, &c., and will have a chance in the
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, AMOUNTING TO ABOUT £500,
to take place in the
SCHOOL OF ARTS, BRISBANE.

The PRIZES that will be presented to each successful ticket holder will consist of Oil and Water Colour Paintings, Engravings, and Works of Colonial Manufacture. The date of drawing will shortly be advertised. Tickets can be had of the Agents in all towns in Queensland and New South Wales, from the Head Office, Queen-street, Brisbane, and Branch Office, No. 2, Hunter-street, Sydney. Payment can be made either by post-office orders or postage stamps. All applications will receive the promptest attention. Persons forwarding remittances by post-office orders are requested to make them payable to
MR. JOHN H. HENZELL,
Art Union Offices, No. 2, Hunter-street, Sydney.
Prizes forwarded from Brisbane to all successful ticket holders on their forwarding ticket and address.
Sale commences SATURDAY, 23rd instant.
Agents in George-street, Pitt-street, and William-street, Woolloomooloo.
T. S. HENZELL, } Joint
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DAVID JONES and CO. have much pleasure in calling attention to their varied stock, lately supplemented per Mail Steamer
GEELONG,
of
Fancy Wool, Silk and Cotton Tights, all colours
Thigh Hose, ditto ditto ditto
Triton Dresses
Bodies for Tights
Gold and Silver Fringes and Embroideries
Gold and Silver Laces
Spangles, Crowns, Bullion Stars
Rich Silk Velvets, every shade manufactured.
345 and 347, George-street.

BALL COSTUME.
Ex Mail Steamer GEELONG.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY respectfully announce the receipt of REALLY CHOICE goods for the ensuing season.
FLOWERS. HEAD DRESSES. WREATHS
Flower Dress-Trimmings, BOUQUETS
Flower and Lace BERTHAS
New Zephyr Textures
Grenadines, Tissues, Poult de Soie
Mousseline de Soie
Chambury Gauze
Tarlatan made-up Dresses
Zephyrine Frosted Blonds
SASH RIBBONS, of Satin, Broche, delicate shades
Real Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs
REAL LACE and BLONDE, 2 to 18 inches wide.
A fresh supply of
Trefousse et Cie, finest Paris Kid GLOVES
Rouillon's first choice JOSEPHINES
½ Long, various shades
Fancy Pinked Tops ditto
PERFUMERY, FANS, BRACELETS.
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CARPETS, RUGS, and FLOORCLOTHS.
WAREHOUSE, 275, PITT-STREET.
Best Brussels carpets
Tapestry Brussels
Stair carpets, half-yard to one yard wide
All-wool Kidderminster carpets
Felts and druggets
Hearthrugs and door mats
Velvet pile, fibre, and brush mats.
BEST FLOORCLOTHS, well seasoned.
FIRST-CLASS GOODS—LOWEST PRICES.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE,
Carpet and Floorcloth Warehousemen and Furnishing Drapers.

DENISON HOUSE,
George-street, Sydney.
THOMPSON and GILES beg to inform their numerous Patrons, and Visitors to the Metropolis, that the constant succession of novelties to be received THIS SEASON by sailing ships and the MAIL STEAMERS, warrants them in asserting that THEIR ESTABLISHMENT presents UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS in the various DEPARTMENTS OF FASHION.
THOMPSON and GILES,
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HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY BALL.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FIRST CHOICE JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, in white and all the new light-tinted colours, for evening wear
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SHIRTS in every size
Dress ties, new collars, fine cambric handkerchiefs
Gold collar studs, shirt studs, and sleeve links
All kinds of the choicest perfumery.
WARM WINTER HOSIERY.
We have just opened a choice assortment of Gentlemen's Lambswool, Angola, Merino, and Fleecy-wool Hosiery UNDER SHIRTS and PANTS, direct from one of the best English manufacturers, moderate in price and of first-class quality.
GENTLEMEN'S CRIMEAN SHIRTS.
New Patterns and Colours in Twilled All-wool CRIMEAN SHIRTS, the very best quality, 11s 6d each, or three for 33s.
PEAPES and SHAW,
The City Hosiery and Glove Warehouse,
338, George-street.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION is directed to the magnificent assortment of ENGLISH and FRENCH MILLINERY BONNETS
Just opened
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HOWELL'S EMPORIUM, 261, PITT-STREET.
The new Eudena Floss Jackets 35s. The latest London fashion.
A beautiful assortment of the newest shapes and materials in Black Satara Jackets. Just imported all the new shapes in drab Hats (as now wearing in London).
Flowers, feathers, gloves, ties, fancy trimmings, &c., &c.
HOWELL'S, 261, Pitt-street.

J. WETHERILL, 235, Pitt-street.
Horrockses' A, 5½d, lace curtains, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 11d
Horrockses' B, 7½d, super longcloths, 3½d, 4½d
Horrockses' H, 8½d, scarlet flannels, 1s 6½d
Horrockses' M2, 9½d, Saxony welsh, 1s 4½d, worth 2s
Horrockses' MT, 10½d, white sheetings, from 1s 3d
Horrockses' BBB, 11½d, good cotton tick, 6½d
India twill longcloth, 8½d, mantle cloths, 1s 11d, 2s 11d

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE and the QUEEN'S BALL.
Ladies' and gentlemen's DRESS GLOVES
Ladies' white satin and kid BOOTS and SHOES, with military heels
Gentlemen's DRESS SHIRTS and TIES
Gentlemen's silk hose and half hose, plain and striped
Gentlemen's fine Cambric Handkerchiefs, ready for use
Gentlemen's dress Boots, plain and tipped
Exquisite Essences, for the handkerchief.
S. H. LEWIS, ☞ 10, Hunter-street.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE COLONY for FASHIONABLE and FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING to Order, is the
MARKET CLOTH HALL
and
PRACTICAL TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Tweed Trousers to measure, well shrunk and well made, 15s
Black Cloth or doe Trousers, to measure, fit unrivalled, and workmanship guaranteed, 20s
Tweed Suits to measure, guaranteed well shrunk and well made, £2 10s
Black Cloth Suits to measure, fit and workmanship guaranteed, £3 10s
The largest and most magnificent stock of Woollens in the colony to select from.
The Trade and public supplied with cut lengths or by the piece, at wholesale prices.
MARKET CLOTH HALL,
484, George-street,
Opposite Fruit Market,
not Haymarket.

J. BURTON has received ex Nineveh BERLIN WOOL, in every shade, fleecy and leviathan ditto, traced marcella goods for braiding, various braids for braiding, tatting, and crochet, together with a general assortment of articles for fancy needlework.
He would especially draw attention to two cases of WOOLLEN GOODS received by same vessel, comprising canezous, crossovers, chest scarfs, skirts, shawls, &c., &c., made by hand in tricot, knitting, and crochet, and as these goods are direct from BERLIN they are marked at extremely low prices.
Also,
GLASS SHADES of all shapes and sizes. 4, Hunter-street, 2 doors from George-street.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—FLAGS of all Nations, with Poles, &c., complete, for SALE. W. F. PICKERING, Bank-court, King-street.

MR. H. RICHARDS, of 239, Pitt-street, Successor to John Lobb, begs to inform the public that he has received a Large Shipment of Goods by the Sir John Lawrence, consisting of Ladies' White Kid, and White Marsella Boots and Fancy Slippers. Also, Gentlemen's Full Dress Patent Leather Boots. H. RICHARDS, 239, Pitt-street.

FIREWORKS and CRACKERS.—Immense reduction in the prices of English Fireworks and Chinese Crackers.
MYERS and SOLOMON, 542, George-street.

3000 BOXES CHINESE CRACKERS, must be sold by the Queen's Birthday.
MYERS and SOLOMON, 542, George-street.

CHINESE Guns, Chinese Trees, Chinese Mortars for the Queen's Birthday. MYERS and SOLOMON.

BEST ENGLISH FIREWORKS, 3s. per gross, Chinese Crackers, 3s a 1000.
MYERS and SOLOMON, 542, George-street.
God save the Queen!

FIREWORKS FOR THE MILLION.
ABRAHAMS, opposite City Bank.

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FIREWORKS, FIREWORKS.—All kinds cheap, at ON, CHONG, and CO., No. 205, George-street.

PRINCE A. BAZAAR, S. H. Road.—First-class CRACKERS, made up in packages. No humbug.

FIREWORKS, a nice and large variety, at LEMAIRE'S London and Paris Bazaar, opposite Markets.

WRITING-DESKS, Workboxes, Dressing-cases, Ladies' bags, at LEMAIRE'S, George-street.

RACE GAMES, extra size and quality, Backgammon and Chess Boards, Chessmen, Cribbage, Puzzles, and various Games for winter nights' amusement.
M'MAHON, next City Bank.

LADIES' Trunks and Bonnet Boxes, colonial manufacture, all sizes, on hand or made to order.
M'MAHON, next City Bank.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE; price, £7 10s.
This machine will do all kinds of work, from the finest muslin to a Brussels carpet. It will hem, fell, braid, cord, quilt, gather, and embroider. Every machine is guaranteed. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES.—The celebrated No. 2 Machine, unequalled for general work, £10. The new Domestic Machines, complete (lock stitch), £5 5s, £6 6s, and £8. Catalogues free. W. F. THOMAS and CO., 1 and 2, Cheapside, and Regent Circus, Oxford-street, London.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-street, opposite M'Grath and Punch's.

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF for TOOTHACHE, in bottles. Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Pitt-street.

COOPER'S celebrated Sheep Dipping Powder on SALE. BUTLER, BROTHERS, 91, York-street.

HOOD'S CORN SOLVENT.—The only perfect cure for corns. Sold by all chemists. ROW'S Drug Store.

QUICKSILVER, best Spanish, for SALE; Storage for free goods, low rates. H. R. REID.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN,
makes Puddings, Pies, Cakes, and Custards. Splendid food for infants and invalids.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—To land ex Kate, 100 tons, in half-sacks, for SALE in lots to suit purchasers.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned, as Agents for Adelaide Millers, are at all times holders of SUPERFINE, FINE, HOUSEHOLD, and SECONDS FLOUR—both of last and present year's manufacture.

MAGAREY'S	HART'S
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GILES AND SMITH'S	STEVENS'S.

With various other brands of town and country mills.
Also,
ADELAIDE OLD WHEAT, a splendid sample for seed
ADELAIDE NEW WHEAT
ADELAIDE BRAN.
Also, at present in stock,
LAUNCESTON superfine flour
And,
Superfine silk-dressed flour, in ¼ and ½ sacks
Together with,
Very superior samples of
Launceston wheat.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Offices—Pitt-street North.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, seconds; kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.
A prime sample of red and white Colonial Seed Wheat for SALE.
White and yellow Corn Flour, kiln-dried, 7s per 100 lbs.

FINE Flour, 21s; Seconds, 19s; Maize Meal, 7s—per 100 lbs. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-st., Sydney.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian Super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the Herald Office.

XXX LONDON Stout, 6s a dozen; vinegar, in bottle, cases, and casks. 276, Pitt-street.

2000 GROSS Washing Powder, wool washing compound. 276, Pitt-street.

ON SALE, TINPLATES, IC, IX, IXX. Raw, Boiled, and Colza Oils. Wire Nails, all sizes.
W. FOY, Hunter-street.

A FEW Quarts of Pure MILK daily, for SALE. Supreme Court Hotel, King and Phillip streets.

POTATOES.—Potatoes on SALE, and now landing at Lime-street Wharf, ex Malcolm from Warrnambool. 230 tons superior sample.
R. J. HARDY, Lime-street Wharf.

POTATOES.—Tasmanian Potatoes, ex Lucy and Adelaide. £4 per ton. C. B. BOND, Sussex-street.

POTATOES.—Potatoes on SALE, to arrive per You Yangs. 60 tons same sample as Dandenong's.
R. J. HARDY, Lime-street Wharf.

TO TINSMITHS.—Best Charcoal TINPLATES, 44s. per box. H. STEVENSON, 123, York-st.

ORANGE superfine FLOUR, Trappitt's brand. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, George-street.

THE NISHWITZ CORNSHELLER.
B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

FIRST-CLASS American BROOMS, 3-ply, 12s 6d per dozen. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, George-street.

PATENT Atmospheric CHURN, butter in 3 minutes, 12s 6d each. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, George-st.

PUTNAM'S self-adjusting Clothes Wringers. Every family should have one. H. H. Hall, 20, Bridge-st.

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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Jury Court.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice Faucett and a jury of four.

GUINNESS V. JOSHUA.

This was an action by Arthur Cecil Cope Jenkinson Guinness, against Moss Joshua, for money paid by plaintiff on defendant's account. Plea, never indebted. Damages were laid at £1000. The plaintiff had acted as superintendent of certain stations on the Darling, of which Messrs. Joshua, Brothers, of Melbourne, were the mortgagees. Defendant was a member of the last-named firm. The present claim was for cheques and orders drawn and money paid by the plaintiff for the expenses of the station, and the contest was as to whether defendant was legally responsible for those expenses. Plaintiff's particulars of demand set out eleven cheques, amounting in all to £771 6s. 6d., a payment of £400 for goods, and £602 10s. for orders drawn on plaintiff, fifty-seven in number.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Davis, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Attorney-General and Mr. Darley for the defendant.

Jury: Mr. William Ballard, of Milson's Point; Mr. John Vincent Bernard, and Mr. Edward Bennett, of Manly Beach; and Mr. Henry Clarke, of Randwick.

The trial of this case was not concluded.

Banco Court.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice Cheeke, and a jury of four.

SIMS V. TRAVERS.

This was an action for breach of agreement. The declaration alleged that the defendant had agreed with the plaintiff in England, to come with himself and his wife and children to Sydney as nurse. She was to remain in defendant's service for a year and to receive £50. There had been also a promise by defendant that if he found that plaintiff (Mrs. Sims) and Mrs. Travers did not suit each other, or plaintiff should not like the climate of Sydney, he would pay for plaintiff's passage back to England at the end of the year. It was alleged that defendant had broken the contract by wrongful dismissal of the plaintiff, and by refusing to provide her with a passage to England. Plaintiff admitted the receipt of £9 16s. 6d., and claimed for wages a balance of £40 3s. 6d., together with £40 for the expenses of a return (second-class) passage. The defendant pleaded that he did not promise to pay for a return passage; and as to the contract for service and summary dismissal, he averred that he had dismissed the plaintiff for disobedience and insolence to himself and his wife; particularly in refusing to take charge of an infant child at night. He also paid a sum of 19s. 3d. into Court.

Mr. Darley appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Stephen for the defendant.

Jury: Mr. Walter Beames, of Balmain Road, Petersham; Mr. Samuel Bennett, and Mr. Henry Burns, of Burwood; and Mr. William Ball, of Crown-street, Surry Hills.

There was no question but that an agreement had been made with plaintiff in the terms declared upon. It had been made with Mrs. Travers. But the contest was, as to whether the plaintiff had been rightfully dismissed. Upon this point the evidence was conflicting. On the one side there was most positive testimony that she had been guilty of nothing that would warrant her summary discharge, and on the other there was testimony equally positive that her conduct and manner had been very offensive, although no language of an actually offensive character was particularised. The questions of law—whether, under the circumstances, the plaintiff was entitled to have her passage to England paid by the defendant; and whether (if entitled to recover at all), she was entitled to damages for loss of her board and lodging.

His Honor held that the contract was for a year, and that plaintiff was entitled to recover the full amount or nothing. The plaintiff if entitled to recover at all, she would be entitled to the cost of passage to England, but not to compensation for loss of board and lodging. He advised the jury, however, to find specially as to the damages, if their verdict should be for the plaintiff, in order that the matter might, if necessary, be settled by an appeal to the full Court.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages for breach of contract as to the year's service, at £39 4s. 3d., for the cost of passage to England at £35, and for "board wages" at £16.

YASS COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Monday.

(From the Yass Courier.)

Before Mr. District Court Judge Dowling.

EMBEZZLEMENT AT YOUNG.

Isidore Maurice Blake was charged with having, on the 3rd March 1868, at Young, while a servant of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, feloniously stolen £700, the property of the Bank.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, and the depositions taken at the police office were handed to the judge.

The same prisoner was then charged with having, under similar circumstances, fraudulently and feloniously stolen the sum of £91 9s., also the property of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.

To this charge also the prisoner pleaded guilty.

Mr. Dalley addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment. The prisoner had tendered the plea just recorded, because from the very moment he had surrendered himself into the hands of justice he had resolved to adopt the course he had just taken—a course he had been induced to adopt by the advice of those who had done what they could to instil proper feelings and principles into the prisoner. This was a most melancholy case—one of which he hoped his Honor would take the most *merciful* view consistent with the proper discharge of his duty. The prisoner is the son of a gentleman who occupies a high position in this district, who had bestowed upon the education of his family as much care as any other man in the colony. He (Mr. Dalley) was quite aware that this fact was not a circumstance of itself to induce his Honor to mitigate the punishment, but there were extraordinary circumstances surrounding the case—inexplicable circumstances of extraordinary temptation—which he would shortly state to his Honor. The prisoner had been brought up by a father who is the very soul of honour, and it was very sad to think a son so brought up had fallen as the prisoner had fallen. The prisoner had entered the bank when very young, and had been placed in a position and exposed to temptations a youth of his age should not have occupied. He was exposed to the temptation of having to deal with very large sums of money such as persons of his age should not have had, and at the time was receiving a salary entirely incommensurate with responsibility of this kind. He left his father's house in 1862 to join the bank, and continued in this employment until shortly before he gave himself up. He is only twenty-two years of age, and was in the service of the bank from 1862 till March 1868. When first connected with the bank he had a salary of £75 a year, and he continued on that rate of salary up to 1864, and in 1864—then eighteen years of age—he was employed in the bank as accountant; and he (Mr. Dalley) had gleaned from the depositions that the prisoner had frequently the entire management of the bank left to his discretion, most improperly as he (Mr. Dalley) thought, seeing that the highest rate of salary the prisoner had ever received had been only £150 a year. He (the prisoner) at last, under circumstances of such temptation, had appropriated these moneys. From the depositions lodged with his Honor it would be seen that very large sums of money passed through the prisoner's hands while in the receipt of this small salary, and this was always a circumstance that was viewed with favour when estimating the sentence passed upon a prisoner. Where the temptation is great and the emolument is slight, the person so placed is exposed to dangerous temptation. Under these circumstances the prisoner had committed these frauds and entailed this terrible calamity upon his family. He (Mr. Dalley) was aware that it was nothing whatever to his Honor that the young man's father occupied a most respectable position; but it was worthy of his Honor's consideration the prisoner had voluntarily surrendered himself to the police. The police did not know his whereabouts, and it was possible, had he been so disposed, that he might have effected his escape, and thus avoided the exposure of his family by his (Mr. Dalley's) then speaking in that Court. Instead of doing this he had given himself up, and this was the first step of his repentance. He had also resolved to make his atonement as complete as it could be made, by at once setting about to make over all he possessed in restoration to his employers, including shares in quartz reefs, down even to his gun and things of that kind. Although the sums contained in the charges were large, the bank would not lose so much, as a considerable portion of the amount would be covered by a guarantee, and that added to the sum derived from the effects he had given up to them—all these things would not leave the bank very great losers. The lad's age made it extremely improper for an institution of the character of the bank to be placed in his charge, only a short time after he had left his father's home, and the injustice was still greater when it was remembered that the bank did not give him a salary that would make him superior to temptation. He appealed to his Honor for a mitigation of sentence—first, because of the very great temptation to which the prisoner had been exposed while in the receipt of a very small salary; secondly, because of the disposition at once shown and carried into effect to make restitution to the bank. He (Mr. Dalley) felt much delicacy in even mentioning to his Honor that the prisoner's father has, since this unhappy occurrence, been stricken down with dangerous illness; and in requesting his Honor, when passing sentence, to consider whether the punishment accorded could not be carried out in the gaol in this town, where the prisoner would have the advantage of the good advice and influence of his parents and friends—and thus lead to the reformation of his character, which, after all, is the great object of all punishment. In conclusion, he (Mr. Dalley) might state to his Honor that the prisoner had already been in gaol for two months.

Mr. Dalley then handed in a letter written by the Very Rev. Dean Hanly, which stated that the reverend gentleman had known the prisoner from 1861 to 1867, and that during that period he believed him to be of respectable, sober, honest, and good character.

George Cimetiere Allman, deposed: I am an attorney and solicitor of the Supreme Court, and have resided in Yass for twenty-two years; I have known the prisoner since his childhood; I think he left Yass to join the bank about 1862; up to the time of his leaving Yass his general conduct was very good indeed; I am a very intimate friend of his father, and had many opportunities of judging of his character, which was very good up to the time I have stated.

To the Judge: Prisoner was in the head bank for a short time; he was also a short time in the bank at Wagga Wagga.

Mr. Thomas Laidlaw, deposed: I am a magistrate of the territory and have resided in Yass for a great number of years; I am one of the sureties of the prisoner; I have known him intimately since his childhood; no boy could be better brought up than he was; he was always a highly-respectable, well-conducted, good-principled young man.

Mr. N. R. Besnard, deposed: I am a magistrate of the territory; have known the prisoner since his boyhood; prisoner, since his connection with the bank, up till he committed the present offence, was always a well-behaved, quiet, industrious young man.

Mr. Carlo Marina, deposed: I am a squatter, and reside near Young; know the prisoner since he came to Lambing Flat—about six years ago; I was not in the habit of doing business with the Commercial Bank at Young; up to the time I heard of this charge I always considered him to bear a very good character; he was a quiet, well-conducted young man; he used to keep a horse in my paddock.

Mr. Thomas — Gaden deposed: I am Inspector in the Commercial Bank; prisoner was teller and accountant; Mr. Wright was over him, and had been manager of the bank at Young for three or four years; prisoner had latterly a salary of £150 a year; he was at one time in the Southern office, George-street, Sydney, but am not aware if he was ever in the head office; his defalcations are £1000. [Witness was understood to confine the amount to the cases before the Court.]

The Judge said he would peruse the depositions, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Thursday.

Before his Honor Judge Macfarland.

BURGISS V. BURNS.

The plaintiff in this case was the schoolmaster of Darlinghurst gaol, and the defendant was a tailor. It was an action to recover £200 damages for slander alleged to have been uttered by the defendant respecting the plaintiff. The slanderous words declared upon were alleged to be uttered in the presence of four or five persons on Sunday night, the 29th of March, and were as follows:—"There he is the polluted schoolmaster, the blasphemous wretch; he is as bad as the prisoners he teaches, a damned scoundrel and a liar." Plaintiff stated that up to Sunday, the 29th of March, the defendant was a perfect stranger to him; but he was acquainted with his daughter, Miss Burns, a young woman about twenty-one years of age, who was in the service of a Mr. Pringle, draper, as shopwoman. Plaintiff said that he and his family became acquainted with Miss Burns on going to Mr. Pringle's shop as customers. Defendant was a perfect stranger to the plaintiff until the 29th of March, on which day he asked the plaintiff to intercede with Mr. Pringle on behalf of his daughter, who had been dismissed by Mr. Pringle without a character. Plaintiff alleged that he was friendly with the Pringles. He alleged that he had not given the slightest provocation to Burns to utter the language. On cross-examination by defendant's counsel it transpired that the defendant and Mr. Pringle called upon the plaintiff on the Sunday afternoon, when the plaintiff alleged that they were so rude and violent that he did not go out to them, and a message was delivered to them from the plaintiff that he was unwell. Later in the afternoon they called again at the plaintiff's house, and in consequence of the message left, he went to Mr. Pringle's at night. He interceded with Mr. Pringle, and begged him to take back the defendant's daughter; but Mr. Pringle said that he would neither take her back nor give her a character. It was as he was leaving the house that the defendant raised a horsewhip in a menacing way, and uttered the words in the plaint. Plaintiff, as he states, having told everything that he remembered took place, his attention was called by the defendant's counsel to a letter written by the plaintiff, to which reference was made at the interview at Pringle's. The letter was written by the plaintiff, though not signed by him, and was sent to Miss Burns through a Mrs. Thompson, who was unacquainted with its contents. The letter was put in evidence, and was as follows:—"My dear Miss B.,—I am afraid, from all that you have thought, seen, and known that I have gone down, or that I am going down, in your estimation, but I trust I shall be able to convince you (if you do me justice) that it is not so. On reflection I decline at present giving the information to P. that I intended to give; I have no doubt that P. will hear of it from some other quarter. I may mention one thing, namely, that the pride and haughtiness of a bit of a shopkeeper's wife were beyond bearing, *and that it did the business much harm*, and many other matters which I cannot mention here; but I am happy to say that no other persons were hinted at—myself or any one else—P. alone being the topic of conversation for a time. If P. has ever made any unkind remarks about me they would have been better left alone. She is a woman in whose society I feel pleased, and there is not anything gives me greater pleasure than to converse with an interesting, intelligent, spirited woman. P. I think possesses all these qualities, and I may add—for it is no use denying the fact—that in my estimation she is very charming; and I would, under these circumstances, have sought her *friendship*, and I would still do so if agreeable to her; but if P.'s opinion of me is adverse to these views, I am quite regardless, and I can give up the matter with the greatest ease if P. wishes it. The *cause* of all this I cannot put on paper; but some day I will say a few words to you, which will convince you that whatever I may have thought, said, or done, that there is not, and there never was, anything morally wrong in it." [The writer proceeded to remark on the unreality of the world and the lasting nature of ideas—the difference between his words and conduct and his real character—and upon his accountability to his Redeemer. "Miss B." was also requested to read the letter to "Mrs. P." and then to burn it.] Plaintiff averred that he wrote the letter with the best intentions, to show Mr. Pringle that certain parties had been making observations injurious to his business, and he was prepared to give the names of these parties. He made it a condition that unless Mr. Pringle took back Miss Burns, or gave her a character, he would not tell him who they were. Why he wrote the letter to Miss Burns and not to Mr. Pringle, was his business. What he meant by the "pride and haughtiness of a bit of a shopkeeper's wife" was, that at a small party at which he was at Mrs. Pringle was spoken of, and the words were then used. If he was on speaking terms with a married woman, and he wanted to seek her friendship, he should not feel bound to seek it through her husband. He never said anything improper to Mrs. Pringle; and his view in writing the letter was that if they met in the future it should be understood on what grounds they met. The evidence of the plaintiff as to the slander declared upon was corroborated by his son and a young man named Upjohn, both of whom swore to the precise expressions and to the order in which they were stated. It appeared from the evidence of the last named witness that they accompanied the plaintiff for his protection, and that the words were uttered by the defendant after the reading of the anonymous letter. The letter was read by Mr. Pringle almost if not immediately the plaintiff got to the house. Defendant's case was that he did not use the words. James Pringle stated that the plaintiff was never on terms of friendship with him, and that he had never been in his house excepting as a customer. Having received the anonymous letter, and having ascertained that it was written by the plaintiff he requested the defendant to accompany him to Burgiss with a view to get an explanation. Neither defendant nor himself made the slightest noise when they went to the plaintiff's house on the Sunday afternoon. They went, not about Miss Burns—whom the witness had previously reinstated in her situation in his service—but simply to get an explanation of the letter. When the plaintiff called at his house on the Sunday night he threatened to strike the witness with a horsewhip, but when the witness produced the letter the plaintiff cooled down. Burns asked the plaintiff what right he had to address his daughter as "My dear Miss B." The plaintiff replied that that question showed the society the defendant had been brought up in, and his ignorance of etiquette. Witness replied that the letter showed the society of prisoners which the plaintiff mixed in. Burns never used the words declared upon by the plaintiff, nor were they used by any one else. Burns stated that when the plaintiff called at his house that night he said that the letter sent by him through Mrs. Thompson contained patterns. Burgiss denied this, whereupon Burns called him a liar. Witness advised the defendant to be more careful as to what he said. Mr. Griffiths, the defendant, and Mrs. Pringle gave evidence to the same effect. There were several other matters bearing more or less directly on the issue; and with respect to which the evidence of the plaintiff was contradicted by the testimony of the witnesses for the defendant. The evidence of Miss Burns showed that she only knew the plaintiff as a customer of Mr. Pringle. She had never been to his house, nor was she intimate with Mrs. Burgiss. She received the letter from a Mrs. Thompson, who told her that it contained trimmings. She read it to Mrs. Pringle, and after taking it home delivered it to Mr. Pringle. His Honor said that if the plaintiff had satisfied him that the words were used under the circumstances and in the manner stated by the plaintiff, he would have given him a verdict, and coupled with that verdict exemplary damages that would have been a warning to the defendant to the last hour of his life. But he was of opinion, on the evidence of the parties on both sides, that no such words were uttered by the defendant. The defendant had used the word liar in such a manner and under such circumstances as not to make it actionable. Verdict for the defendant. Mr. Pilcher, instructed by Mr. M'Guire, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Salomons, instructed by Mr. Driver, for the defendant.

STORES V. HAYES.

This was an action brought to recover the price of timber supplied to the defendant for the building of the yacht Mistral. The defendant's case was that many of the articles supplied were unfit for use, and that with respect to others the plaintiff had overcharged. Verdict for the defendant. Mr. Brown appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Driver for the defendant.

DAVIES V. HARGRAVES.

This was an action for slander, damages being laid at £100. Plaintiff stated that on the 16th of January he was employed by a Mr. Lawless, of the markets, and on that day the defendant called upon him and demanded payment of 5s. owing by his son. The plaintiff refused to pay the money, and the defendant called him a —— rogue, whereupon his employer dismissed him until he cleared his character. He had been employed by Lawless for seven years. Lawless was put into the box. He gave the plaintiff a most excellent character for integrity, and stated that he had trusted him some small amounts since; abusive words were used by Davies as well as by Hargraves; he had not induced Davies to bring the action to ruin Hargraves, and he had the same feelings towards one of them as to the other; he dismissed Davies because he had property in his possession belonging to other persons. The defendant did not call evidence, but his attorney, on his behalf, denied the use of the words; and, admitting the use, offered to make a humble apology. Verdict for the plaintiff, £12. Mr. Salomons appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Driver for the defendant.

ASKEW AND WIFE V KEILLY.

This was an action for money had and received, and for money paid to the defendant for the use of the plaintiff. Defendant filed a set-off for services. Verdict for the plaintiffs £10. Mr. R. B. Smith appeared for the plaintiffs.

KIMBER V. CANN AND ANOTHER.

Plaintiff claimed £30 damages for breach of an agreement. Defendants agreed to supply the plaintiff with twenty bags of oysters by each trip of the Ida; but when oysters rose in price they failed to supply them. The contract price of the oysters was 6s. 6d., and the plaintiff swore that he could have obtained 15s. a bag for the oysters had they been delivered. He claimed the difference in price; and also sought to recover damages for the loss of customers, owing to his inability to get oysters. There was a conflict of evidence as to the number of bags delivered, and as to the market price. The defendants alleged that the contract was made on the understanding that they should be able to get the oysters, and they swore that they were under the impression that that was expressed in the agreement before they signed it. The evidence of another witness was positive on the point. This evidence was rebutted by the person who wrote and read out the agreement. Some of the oysters were not delivered owing to the impossibility of getting them. His Honor was of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to recover to the amount of £6. Mr. C. Davis appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Driver for the defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In re Byrne v. Donoughy, a rule nisi for compulsory sequestration, no person attending on behalf of the petitioner, the rule was dismissed with costs.

In re Ashworth v. Battye, a rule nisi, time to show cause was extended until the 4th June, by which time also objections are to be lodged.

On the motion of Mr. Davis, the decision of the Registrar rejecting a claim by the Australian Joint Stock Bank, in the estate of Charles Brown, his Honor, on additional evidence, admitted the debt at £800, being less the security valued, and without interests or costs.

Creditors' directions were ratified in the estates of John Joseph Smythe, William B. Dyason, Charles E. Kemp, Edward G. Fairman, John Enfield, George Littlejohn, Daniel and James Sinclair, William M. Robinson, and Thomas Ridley.

In the estate of Ehud Gale, an adjourned second meeting. Insolvent appeared under a habeas corpus ad test., and was further examined. The meeting terminated.

In the same estate a special meeting was held, at which Elam Gale was examined.

The special meeting in re Mary Kay was adjourned until the 28th.

Before the Registrar.

In the estate of Hebblewhite and Co., a special meeting. No appearance.

In the estate of James Tierney, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

SURRENDERS.

John Naughton, of Stanley-lane, Sydney, dealer. Liabilities, £176 3s. 1d. Assets, £10 2s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Ferdinand Frederick Hamburger, of Bathurst, teacher. Liabilities, £228 9s. Assets, £20. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

David Smith Mitchell, of Wentworth, saddler, on petition and affidavit. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Andrew Flanagan, of Bathurst, publican. Liabilities, £2278 1s. 9d., of which £1471 is secured. Assets, £1452 1s. 1d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, May 22.—At 10: William M'Laughlin, John F. Blake, special. At 11: Michael Benson, William Castle, George H. Haywood, Alfred and Joseph Usher, William Gravling, single.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, May 26.—At 11: John Henry Mulholland, Charles G. N. Lockhart, Charles Henderson, Joseph George Evans, George Moses, Abraham Abraham, William Dowell, Henry Alfred Croft, James Starr.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Egan, Levey, Day, Birrell, Smithers, Hunt, and Dangar.

Twenty-six prisoners were brought before the Court. Of these eight were discharged and two were remanded.

Thomas Smith was charged with loitering in a public-place with intent to commit a felony. Constable Hendren deposed that he received the prisoner into custody from Mr. Perry, who charged him with being in a lane at the rear of his premises with intent to commit a felony; prisoner, in reply, alleged that he went there to answer a call of nature. Thomas Crawley, stallholder in George-street markets, deposed that about 8 o'clock last night, passing Mr. Perry's stable in Market-lane, he saw the prisoner and another man; as he went along he heard the lock of the stable door rattle, and he told Mr. Perry that he thought two men were breaking into his stable. John Perry, of York-street, publican, deposed that, in consequence of information received from the last witness, he went to his stable, and saw prisoner walking up and down the lane, and another man rush from the stable, the lock of which had been broken off. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour two months.

Oure, a Chinese, was summarily convicted of having stolen two shirts and one pair of trousers, the property of Jan Kin, also a Chinese, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months. This case was conducted through the medium of two interpreters, Chinese, who, while they understood each other, only one could converse in the dialect of the prosecutor, and the other in that of the prisoner.

Emma Dwyer was convicted of having stolen a shawl, the property of John Martin, and was sentenced to be imprisoned two months.

Eight persons were fined 5s. each, one 10s., and another 20s., for drunkenness and for riotous behaviour. Benjamin Sault, who was fined 20s., was shouting, being drunk, "Hurrah for ould Ireland and O'Connell," and expressing a wish to hang the man who hung O'Farrell.

Frederick M'Gowan, 17, Edwin M'Gowan, 19, and Louisa Drew, 20, was charged with having, with others, broken into the store of Edward J. Tibbets, of Castlereagh-street, boot manufacturer, and stealing therefrom. Detective Camphin deposed that on the 14th May he went, accompanied by detective Howard, to a house in Castlereagh-street, where he found the three prisoners; on searching the house found a pair of riding boots, a number of cards such as are used for jewellery, three bobbins of sewing silk, two brooches, a pawn ticket representing a pair of boots pledged at Deward's, and another ticket respecting a pair of boots pledged at Dunn's; he produced them all; he also produced thirty brooches which were given to him by a dealer named Davis; he took the prisoners into custody and charged them with having, with Maxey, who has been committed, broken into the store of Edward J. Tibbets, and stealing therefrom property of the value of £20. The evidence of the robbery was identical with that given a few days since in the prosecution of Maxey. John Harris swore to the boots produced as having been stolen from the warehouse between 6 p.m. of Saturday, the 9th, and 6 a.m. of Monday, the 11th; the brooches and the silks resemble the property of that kind missing from the store, but cannot swear that it is a portion of the stolen property. Mrs. Davis deposed that she was present when Maxey, the prisoner Frederick M'Gowan being with him, sold to her husband the brooches produced. Evidence was given that Frederick M'Gowan pledged the boots at Dunn's and Deward's. Frederick M'Gowan, when asked the usual question, said that he and Maxey committed the robbery, but that the prisoners Edwin M'Gowan and Louisa Drew knew nothing of it. Mr. Carroll, for the other prisoners, submitted that, as no evidence had been adduced in any way inculpating them, they were entitled to claim their discharge. His Worship, Mr. Dangar, committed the three prisoners for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

On the summons paper were thirteen cases, of which two were dismissed; and one, part heard, was adjourned. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Nuisances, Edward Malony and William Hilliard were fined 5s. each, for driving their drays on the footway of King-street; and Henry Moses and John Werry were fined 5s. each, for keeping swine on premises situated in Middle-street, in the city of Sydney. John Reddin, of Camperdown, was fined 10s. each, on six informations filed by senior-sergeant Taylor, for breaches of the Abattoir Act—dressing sheep, scalding pigs, &c., his premises not being a public abattoir, nor coming within either of the exceptions of the Act.

The Roster.—Messrs. Oatley, Campbell, Jolly, and Hordern have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate.

POLICE OBSTRUCTION ON BOARD THE SHIP GENTOO.

The investigation of the charge against Daniel Bradford, master of the ship Crusader, for obstructing the police on board the United States ship Gentoo, on the 16th instant, was resumed to-day. Mr. Rogers, instructed by Mr. Greer, appeared for defendant. Detective Joseph Camphin's testimony was proceeded with, and as Mr. Greer commenced the cross-examination of this witness yesterday, he was permitted to continue it to-day. Camphin, in cross-examination said: I had not been in the cabin nor in the passage leading to the cabin; I had been at the door step and might have had one foot in the passage, but not both; my head was in, one foot and one arm; no one prevented me going farther; the captain of the Gentoo did not remonstrate with me for intruding into his cabin, nor to the other detective who was with me; he did not remonstrate with me at any time; he said I was a stranger to him; this was at the time our entrance to the cabin was being prevented, about 3 o'clock, when the vessel was near the lightship going out; he said you are strangers to me; I replied, you know very well that I am a constable, for in the presence of a water-policeman I gave you so to understand; I did hear defendant say, "Let there be no disturbance in the vessel;" I did not hear him say, when the people were crowding along the deck, "If this was my ship I would not allow these people to come aft in this way;" he did say something of this sort, but I cannot say whether he was addressing the passengers or not; I did not see the crowd fall back when he made these observations, the crowd being at my back; defendant did not put his hands upon me or touch me in any way; defendant was standing right in front of the cabin door; he moved sideways to allow the door to be closed; the purser was standing beside him, and a female was standing more to the other side of the ship; the captain of the Gentoo was walking backwards and forwards, and I was trying to explain to him our duties; I did not tell him there was a good man-of-war in the harbour which would go outside and bring him back; detective Howard said so; the captain of the Gentoo was excited and had been so before that, and came out with some very filthy expressions; I was looking for Archibald M'Bride; I had seen him on board the ship that day and spoke to him; I had been on board from about 11 o'clock; defendant did not use the word aft, he said "I would not allow you to search my ship," or "search my cabin;" these are the words I heard; he did not in my hearing order the crowd to stand back, nor allude to their standing back, and I was as near to him as any one excepting detective Howard.—Patrick Howard deposed: On Saturday last, the 16th instant, I proceeded with constable Glassington of the Water Police force, in a waterman's boat to the American ship Gentoo, which was then going down the harbour in tow of a steamer; about abreast of Watson's Bay ran alongside and boarded her; as I went on deck I inquired for the captain, and a man standing by said "I am the captain," I had a warrant to search for Archibald M'Bride; I was about to enter the cabin of the ship, when I was roughly pushed away two or three yards by the chief mate, who came behind me; the captain and defendant were then standing near, and I appealed to the captain, saying "Will you allow this on board your ship;" I was attempting to go down the stairs; I asked the man who pushed me who he was, and he said he was the chief officer; a man whom I took to be the steward, was coming up from the cabin; I told the captain that I wanted to go below and look at the cabin, and asked to be allowed, and he said, "I won't allow you to search my cabin—d——d if I will; get out of my ship, or I'll soon put you out—you're a stranger to me;" I then produced the warrant I had, and handed it to him—into his own hands; defendant was then at my left hand side and could hear what was taking place; I said, "Here's my authority—here's my warrant;" he rolled it roughly in a bundle, and was going, as I thought, to tear it; he said, "I won't read it without my specs, and I'll be d——d if I'll go and get them;" I next handed him my detective warrant card open; he said he could not read that neither; the passengers and crew were crowding about, and I saw defendant standing near the cabin door, and said to him, "Sir, this is bad treatment;" he replied "Well I'm a captain of a ship too, and will leave here in a few days or a fortnight, and if you come to search my ship I'll be d——d if I'll allow you;" he was then standing with his back to the cabin door; I made an attempt to pass him on his left-hand side, when he stepped right across me, and put himself in my way, and prevented me from going in; other parties passed up from the cabin and he stepped aside to make way for them; he spoke a good bit, and most of the passengers and crew cheered him; it was a sort of mixed conversation; while he was speaking the captain of the Gentoo was also speaking; when they cheered was mostly at the time he spoke about not allowing me to search his ship or cabin; the passengers and crew hooted us; Camphin attempted to get into the cabin with me; I tried to get in several times, and defendant prevented me; he stood always in the one place; while he blocked up my passage to the cabin the captain was on my right; he did not stand between me and the cabin door, and he saw me pushed away from it; immediately after this Camphin was laid violent hands on by the captain, the mate, and others, forced towards the side of the ship, raised up, and pushed overboard; the captain seized him by the body, and the mate by the legs; there was a ladder outside the ship about the place he was put over; defendant was still standing in the same place; the captain of the Gentoo served me in the same way; the other constables got down another way; I received two bruises, and had to grasp a rope to save myself from getting into the water; I then got in the boat and came up the harbour; defendant stopped at the cabin door, barring my entrance for a quarter of an hour; I produced my warrant in defendant's presence, and told the captain what it was—for the arrest of a man on board named M'Bride; after that defendant wilfully obstructed me from doing my duty. Cross-examined: I got on board about 3 o'clock, whilst the ship was going slowly; do not know that they waited for us; heard from Camphin that they did so, but that when they knew who we were the Consul said, "let the ship go a-head;" never wear police uniform, and was not in uniform on that occasion; the captain did not show the paper I produced to anyone else; I took it from him, he did not give it to me; defendant prevented me from going into the cabin; he stood in front and moved sideways, but never laid a hand on me; I attempted to push by him; there was a lot of people crowding round there; I handed the captain the warrant in defendant's presence; when I went on board, and as soon as I saw him, I told him I was a detective officer; defendant never asked me "Where is your badge?" there were some high words between the captain and mate and myself; I took it quietly, but spoke out once or twice pretty decidedly; defendant never insinuated pacifying them; he never advised my party or the captain's party to be temperate in their language; he kept talking about what he would do on board his own ship; I saw Captain Sinclair for the first time yesterday; did not see him on board the Gentoo; I had some conversation with the Captain before defendant came to the cabin door; it was pretty loud; I did not threaten the captain that ships would go after him, but said there were ships in harbour that would protect me if he prevented me from doing my duty; the principal cheer defendant got was when he said he would not allow me to search his cabin; did not hear him say that if this was his ship he would clear the people from aft; after I got into the boat I heard that the ship was in charge of a pilot, but it never occurred to me before. By his Worship: Defendant was close by the captain when I had a conversation with the captain prior to defendant barring my way to the cabin; I imagine defendant had come up from the cabin; the first time I saw him was at the cabin entrance; never, to my knowledge, saw Captain Sinclair before yesterday. By Mr. Rogers: Defendant was on my left when I showed the captain my warrant, and it was in his presence that I showed it.—Willoughby Hansen Sutton deposed: At 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, I went on board the Gentoo with detective Camphin; was on board about 3 o'clock and remained there till the detectives came ashore; detectives Howard, Camphin, and a water-policeman came on shore with me in the boat; saw defendant on board; met Howard at the gangway, and he said he had a warrant for M'Bride; left Howard there and went forward myself; saw defendant standing before detective Howard; both were on deck; the cabin door would be on the right side of Howard, and defendant was facing him on his left; heard Howard, turning round to the captain, say, "I wish permission to enter your cabin for the arrest of a man named M'Bride;" defendant was near enough to hear it; the captain replied "Show me your authority, I won't have my passengers molested while they're at dinner;" Howard then produced the warrant; the captain said it wanted glasses to see that, and that he was not going to take the trouble to get them; the doors of the cabin were then slammed by the mate; heard defendant say, "I will be going away in about a fortnight, and I suppose you will come to search my ship, but I'll not allow you in my cabin;" did not hear anything more between the captain and Howard; heard the captain say, "Be off out of this, or I'll put you over the side—I'll have no strangers on board my ship;" there was a man between me and detectives Camphin and Howard, and he was speaking to them both; did not see Howard attempt to go into the cabin; I believe I was forward at the time; the captain and mate seized Camphin and put him over the side; I saw M'Bride on board an hour before Howard came, but was not aware there was a warrant out for him; when the paper was produced by Howard defendant was about a foot from him. Cross-examined: Saw Captain Sinclair last Saturday on the poop of the Gentoo; did not see whether he was at the cabin door at the time of the disturbance. By detective Camphin: At the time detective Howard produced the warrant I did not see Captain Sinclair about. This was the case for the prosecution. His Worship, having administered the usual caution, asked defendant if he had anything to say in defence. Defendant's counsel then took exception to the information, contending that the authority to arrest on board ship, provided for in the 13th section 4th Vic., No. 17, under which this information was laid, did not include power to arrest for such an offence as that stated. Besides there was no evidence that these men had authority to arrest anybody. His Worship did not entertain the objection, and again asked defendant if he had anything to say, to which defendant replied that he would leave his case in the hands of his counsel and that he had witnesses to call.—James Goram Sinclair, called for the defence, deposed: I am a shipmaster, of the Onward; was on board the Gentoo on Saturday last; saw Howard come on board near the Sow and Pigs; the ship laid-to by order of the American Consul; the steamer stopped to allow him to come alongside; when I was on the poop I heard a disturbance down by the cabin door; went down and saw a crowd collected round; saw the mate have Howard by the collar handing him over the gangway; met the captain's wife on deck and asked what was the matter; she said this man had used her very rudely in trying to pass into the cabin by her; at that time Captain Freeman came and asked the man who he was and what business he had in his cabin while the passengers were at dinner; the man replied that he was a detective; the captain asked *him* how he should know that he was a detective; Howard then hauled a paper out of his pocket, and said there was a warrant for some one; he did not say whom in my presence; he wanted the Captain to read it, and the Captain said he could read it he supposed if he put on his glasses, but he had no time for that; defendant was present then, but I do not think he saw what took place; he was on the starboard side of the gangway, and this took place almost opposite the gangway; the Captain stood right abreast of Howard; I heard both use heavy threats; heard Howard threaten to go into the cabin, and heard the Captain tell him he should not go; he shoved Captain Freeman on one side; they were pretty well excited, Howard in particular, and I heard defendant tell the Captain not to get excited, or to keep cool; heard defendant say to Howard "I shall sail in a couple of weeks myself, and perhaps you'll have to search my ship, but if you come on my ship without proper authority, or without a badge, see if I'll allow you to go into my cabin;" he told the passengers to keep quiet or not make so much noise, and said that if he was captain of the ship he would clean them all out from the quarter-deck, and would not have such a noise there; this was said to the passengers; the passengers after that moved away; that was at the time these gentlemen were being put over the rail,—the captain was helping them upon the rail; heard defendant warn the captain not to use any harsh means whatever; he said "let them take their own course—if they want to go in the ship let them go;" never saw defendant obstructing the police; saw him standing like others near the cabin door on the starboard side of the gangway; do not think he was obstructing the entrance to the cabin; I know he was not; he was standing on one side of the doorway, and if a man had wanted to pass him he could have passed him very easily; did not see any of the police attempt to pass defendant to go into the cabin; I saw defendant from the time he went from the side of the deck to the captain up to the time the men were put over the rail; I was pretty close to him; when the captain said he gave them a minute's warning to get over his side, defendant told him to be calm, and not to get excited; I could see all that passed from where I stood; did not hear any of the police tell defendant to get out of the way, to allow them to go into the cabin; the ship's purser stood at the cabin door, so I do not think there would be any necessity for defendant to stand there; the people were not cheering defendant about not allowing his ship to be searched, but were cheering the efforts of the captain of the Gentoo; defendant endeavoured to put a stop to the cheering; the police were using threatening language; there was an occasional "damn" on both sides. Cross-examined by detective Camphin: I was on the poop when I heard the disturbance, and came down and stood on the larboard side of the gangway; that would be on the same side of the deck that you were on; the captain's wife, when I spoke to her, was standing on the edge of the gangway; I saw the mate, the captain, the purser, and lots of passengers all round the deck; there were several persons collected about Howard and you; for two minutes after I came down from the poop I did not see defendant, but after that I did not lose sight of him; when I spoke to the captain's wife I stood about twenty minutes; I did not stand in one position all the time but did not move twelve feet either way; I went sometimes forward and sometimes aft and sometimes across the deck; I had to turn round to see him; I do not think I lost sight of him during the whole time; I do not think I had my back to him at any time; I cannot say how many persons there were between me and defendant when he used the words about not allowing you to go into his cabin; I did not see any; I saw Woodberry leave the ship, and at that time I heard Captain Freeman use some remarks about clearing the gangway to let him go over; I cannot swear that defendant did not use the words. No other witnesses were called at present for the defence, and his Worship then committed defendant for trial at next Quarter Sessions (1st June proximo). Bail allowed—himself in £100 and two sureties in £50 each.

Pile v. Carr was a complaint that defendant illegally detained certain property belonging to plaintiff, consisting of shipwright's tools, sails, rope, &c., stated to be of the value of £19 14s. Mr. Gannon appeared for defendant. It appeared that Carr had been in plaintiff's employ, and for services in getting his schooner Catherine Agnes off the Coronalla Beach, had rendered an account to plaintiff for £11 18s., which he refused to pay, disputing the amount claimed as due. Defendant, who admitted having the property in his charge, was ordered to restore it to complainant on payment to him by complainant of the said sum of £11 18s.

John Murphy, licensee of the Erin-go-Bragh Hotel. Cumberland-street, was fined 20s. with costs, for wilfully delaying, on the 10th instant, the admittance of senior constable Musgrove, then seeking admittance for a lawful purpose, and he was also fined in two sums to the like amount, for unlawfully permitting disorderly conduct to take place in his licensed house, and keeping his house open for the sale of liquor at unlawful hours on the same day (Sunday).

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

Jury Court.—Guiness v. Joshua, part heard.

Banco Court.—Weddersburn v. Cohen, Metcalf v. Dent, Freehill v. Syer, Treeve v. Glass.

In Equity.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock: Motions and petitions, Broughton v. Rodd, minutes to be spoken to.

Master's Office.—At 10.30: Sempell v. Lee, report trustees' second account; at 11 a.m.: Re Lavers's assignment, adjourned inquiry, &c.

DISTRICT COURT.

Ca. sa. Motions.

To set aside ca. sa.

Rehearings.

New Trial Motions: Dundon v. Gordon; Lewis v. Garthon.

To set aside arbitrator's award: Graham v. Rowe.

CAUSE LIST.

2240 Kimber v. Millman	2260 Hathaway v. Kendall
2242 Boyd v. Ricks	2324 Brierly v. Bay
2247 Evans v. Hennessy	2335 Fletcher v. Austin
2248 Jeffries v. Moat	2361 Lawrence v. Starkey
2256 Mase v. M'Donald	543 Greville v. Lorton.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

Woollahra.—A meeting of the Council was held on the 12th May. Present: The Mayor (Mr. M. C. Stephen), Aldermen Trickett, Thompson, Nott, Oatley, and Guilfoyle. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The report of the Improvement Committee of the 12th May was brought up. The report of the Finance Committee of the 12th May, containing items amounting to £202 8s. 2d., was brought up and adopted. A letter from Mr. Latton, requesting the Council to have the front of his premises kerbed and guttered on the terms usually conceded by the Council, was read, and the clerk was instructed to inform Mr. Latton that his request would be complied with. A letter was read from Mrs. Annie Trayner, complaining that a wooden stable had been erected on the allotment adjoining her own. The Council did not consider themselves justified in interfering. A letter was read from Mr. Charles Richardson, of Glenrock, and the Council clerk was directed to send no answer. The duties and emoluments of the Council clerk were then referred to a committee of the whole Council for consideration and adjustment. The Council having resumed, fixed the salary and emoluments of the clerk in accordance with the recommendation of the committee. It was then resolved, that Aldermen Trickett, Thompson, Oatley, and Nott be a sub-committee to examine into and report on the present method of keeping the books and accounts of the Council, and to report as to such alterations as they may deem advisable. Alderman Thompson handed in two notices of motion, and the Council adjourned.

Redfern.—Council meeting 7th May. Present: The Mayor (Mr. George Renwick), and Aldermen Sutton, Farr, Andrew, and Williamson. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Finance Committee's report was brought up and adopted, and payment ordered of accounts amounting to £45 10s. 6d. Correspondence read. 1st. A letter from Messrs. Buckland and Young, enclosing a promissory note for £150, in exchange for a cheque of the like amount, being a loan (without interest) to enable the Council to complete the formation of Elizabeth-street. Alderman Williamson moved,—"That the Mayor be empowered to sign the said promissory note on behalf of the Council." Seconded by Alderman Farr, and carried. 2nd. From the manager of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, expressing the willingness of the Bank to increase the cash credit to £1500, on receipt of the usual authority." Alderman Williamson moved, "That the offer be accepted; the loan to be repaid within three years, and the Government endowment (after the expiration of the present year) to go, half-yearly, in liquidation of the principal and interest." Seconded by Alderman Farr, put, and passed. 3. From Mr. G. Kittson, of Waterloo, respecting the state of Boundary-street. Clerk to reply. 4. From the Inspector of Nuisances, respecting the emoluments of his office. Alderman Williamson moved,—"That Mr. John Hales be gazetted as Inspector of Nuisances for the current municipal year, and that the treasurer be empowered to pay over to him all fines that may be received in respect of prosecutions for nuisances." Seconded by Alderman Farr, and carried. Alderman Farr moved, pursuant to notice,—"That in future the meetings of the Council be held on Friday evenings, instead of Thursdays as at present. Seconded by Alderman Sutton, and carried.

ARRIVAL OF THE SALMON AND TROUT OVA AT OTAGO.

(From the Daily Times, May 4.)

The Celestial Queen, with the salmon and trout ova, arrived at Port Chalmers on Saturday afternoon.

The first news given to Mr. Bruce by Mr. Dawbin, who came from England as superintendent on behalf of the Government, was disheartening. The live fish that were shipped had ceased to exist. Of the gudgeon, five died before the ship sailed. On the 18th February several more died, owing to getting bruised through the heavy rolling of the ship, and before long the gudgeon class had ceased to be on board the Celestial Queen. The carp died in the tropics, gradually, but inevitably, for there was no means of keeping down the temperature of the water in the globes. The tench continued lively and doing well—they had grown considerably—until the 28th March. Then, through mere carelessness, one of the ship's boys, who was changing the water for the fish, got them into a bucket of fresh water, and emptied it over the ship's side, instead of so dealing with a bucket containing the stale water that had been drawn off. The oysters had sickened and died, until but two remained; and they were confided to Mr. Seaton, M.P.C., of Portobello, upon whose "bank" in the harbour it had been resolved by the Government they should be placed.

Mr. Dawbin expressed his conviction that the ova were in good condition; some of them, he said, were the result of stripping salmon, by his own hands, just 106 days ago; and most of the ova, he added, might be pretty surely depended on for remaining in a healthy condition for 140 days from the time of stripping.

There was some delay before the state of the ova could be ascertained. The ice house is built in the hold, a little aft of the fore hatch, and to get at the house it was necessary to get out a good deal of cargo—principally casks of ale.

The state of things disclosed when Mr. Dawbin, lantern in hand, knelt over the hole, was decidedly not pleasant to the eyes of non-experts in the transport of ova. The ice had not wasted much; but enough of it had gone to leave a good deal of space between the top-layer of boxes and the top of the house. The rolling of the ship had knocked the boxes into a state of confusion which was certainly not "admired," by those who saw it. We are strongly of opinion that the Provincial Secretary and the Secretary for Lands and Works regarded the experiment as having failed in its intermediate stage; and we think, also, that Mr. Burns's faith in its success was shaken.

Mr. Dawbin's wasn't; and he was soon amongst the boxes. He selected two boxes of salmon and two of brown trout. They were passed up. They were perfectly dry, except at the bottom; and they did not feel as cold as—the unknowing ones thought they should have felt. But a screw-driver was of more value than the most learned opinions of those who, perhaps, had never before seen an ova box. Soon, Mr. Dawbin had removed the top layer of moss, which looked suspiciously dry, and, magnifier in hand, he gazed at the ova. There were, in the part exposed, enough that showed the "ova" very distinctly and well-formed, to satisfy Mr. Dawbin. That box of ova was in a satisfactory state. The ova were from Severn salmon, which Mr. Dawbin "stripped." Next, a box of Tay salmon, contributed by Mr. Johnson, was examined; and then two of brown trout were looked at. All "very satisfactory," was the report—especially one of the boxes of trout which, from the letters "F.B.," was identified as having been obtained and packed by Mr. Frank Buckland. "I would," wrote Mr. Youl, in his instructions to Mr. Dawbin, "only open a very few boxes, just to see that the ova are alive, until they get to the ponds." Mr. Dawbin had obeyed—and he was more than satisfied with the result. Later on in the evening a box of *salmo umbla* ova was opened; and its contents were found in excellent condition.

The transhipment of the boxes was commenced. Alongside the Celestial Queen there was lying a small twelve or fifteen ton cutter, the Surprise, which was to receive the salmon and the sea trout ova, with ice, and then to be towed round to the Molyneux, on her way to the Waiwera, by the Wallace. There was alongside a whaleboat to receive the *salmo umbla* and the brown trout, which the Government had resolved to confide to the Acclimatisation Society. The boxes were carefully handed up and passed into the cutter or the whaleboat, until a layer of boxes had been deposited. Then the boxes were covered with ice, and so the work proceeded until the whole of the boxes placed on the top of the ice in the ice-house had been removed.

The task of dislodging the blocks of ice, and removing them so as to get at the layer of boxes at the bottom of the house, was a tedious one; and it was not until five minutes to 4 o'clock yesterday morning that the Wallace started, with the Surprise in tow, for the Molyneux. Ten tons of ice were taken in the Wallace's forehold.

Out of the total quantity received by the Celestial Queen, ten boxes were reserved for the purpose of an experiment to be made in the Water of Leith. A few hundred yards above his mill, on the banks of that stream, Mr. Duncan has erected a hatching pond, under cover; and to that destination ten of the boxes were forwarded on Saturday night, in the boat engaged for the purpose at Port Chalmers. By the same conveyance, seven boxes of the *salmo umbla*, and four boxes of brown trout were forwarded to town, to be deposited in the hatching boxes of the Acclimatisation Society, in the creek on Captain Boyd's ground. The boxes were, of course, covered with a quantity of ice sufficient to maintain the temperature to which they had been accustomed; and about a cart load of ice accompanied them, to be employed during the progress of the experiment.

These quantities of ova arrived at their destination between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning; and, as expeditiously as possible, the salmon ova were opened and deposited in the hatching place near Mr. Duncan's Mills. Besides the boxes of salmon ova, there was one containing the ova of sea trout. It is satisfactory to know that, of this quantity, at least, there appears to be a very considerable proportion in a healthy state; and, so far as can be judged, there is some reason to hope for the success of the experiment. Small as it is, this experiment at Mr. Duncan's will, at least, double the chances of the successful introduction of salmon into New Zealand. With the ice in it, the temperature of the water there yesterday was forty-four degrees Fahrenheit—a temperature which has, in other colonial experiments, been found amply sufficient to carry the ova through the critical stage of transition from the low temperature in which they had previously existed to the higher temperature of the ponds to which they were afterwards exposed. That temperature, however, was four degrees higher than the temperature of the water, with the ice added to it, in the hatching-boxes belonging to the Acclimatisation Society. It is only to be regretted that another condition under which their part of the experiment is undertaken—the state of the ova themselves—is not of so favourable a character.

The ova for both places were transhipped at Pelichet Bay jetty, and there, for the conveyance of the quantity intended for the Acclimatisation Society, a gang of men were in readiness. As soon as they had been conveyed to Captain Boyd's Creek, Mr. Clifford, along with Dr. Eccles, Mr. Carrick, and Mr. Turton, commenced to open the boxes, and to deposit such of the spawn as appeared healthy—a work which occupied from a very early hour in the morning until noon. The moment they were got on the ground the ice was placed in the ice-box, in order to reduce the temperature, according to Dr. Youl's instruction, and the temperature was reduced to 40 degrees Fahrenheit. On opening the boxes of *salmo umbla* it was found that they had been packed very closely, or had become adhesive, and would not separate in the usual way. A few likely ones were separated and kept, but on the whole they were very bad indeed. They had generally the appearance of complete decay, some of the boxes smelling quite offensively. The eggs were of a yellow colour, which can be best compared to that of kerosene seen through a white glass. The trout ova, however, were in better condition; about a quarter of the quantity had all the appearance of life. But even when those which appeared to be alive were examined through a glass tube, there was discovered, on many, a small white streak which had probably been communicated to them by contact with the dead ova, but which is understood to be a fatal sign. It was observed that where the moss in which they were packed was green, the ova were healthy, but those enclosed in moss which had become brown, were found to be dead; and, in the majority of the boxes much of the moss had become dry, withered, and moulded. A result similar to this was observed by Mr. Ramsbottom and the commissioners appointed to conduct the experiment of introducing the salmon into the rivers of Tasmania. It was observed that a close and almost unvarying relation existed between the fate of the ova and the condition of the moss in which they were enveloped. It is stated in the report of the Tasmanian Commissioners that, where the moss retained its natural green hue and elasticity, a large proportion of the ova retained a healthy vitality. On the contrary, where the moss was of a brown colour, and in a collapsed or compressed form, few of the ova were found alive, and all were, more or less, entangled in a net-work of fungus. It was observed, also, by the commissioners, that the smallest amount of mortality was invariably found to have taken place in those boxes in which the moss had been loosely packed, and the ova subjected to the least amount of pressure. These observations have already been communicated to Mr. Youl; but the repetition of the facts in this case is a circumstance worthy of being noted and especially with reference to apparent affinity between the existence of vitality in the ova, and the healthiness of the vegetation by which they are surrounded. The best of the ova were at once selected, and placed in the hatching boxes, and the rest were placed in the refrigerator belonging to the society, so that they might be again examined, to see whether there were any more worthy of being taken out. As a whole, this part of the experiment is not made under the most auspicious circumstances, except in the choice of a suitable locality for the deposition of the ova, and the perfectness of the preparations made by the society.

A few days ago we stated that the preparations made by the society for hatching the ova were completed. Great pains had been taken to secure the coolest and purest stream obtainable for the purpose, and by the kindness of Captain Boyd, the society have been permitted the use of a piece of ground on his property, on the banks of the mountain stream. It is scarcely possible to imagine a spot better calculated for the purpose, and everything that art could do to aid nature has been done. The streamlet has a rapid fall at the bottom of a deep dell from which the sun is hid, not only by the hills rising abruptly on either side, but by thickly interwoven branches of trees and undergrowth. To make room for the hatching-boxes a piece of ground has been levelled, partly by building a temporary wall of stones and laying earth upon them, and partly by cutting into the side of one of the hills. At each corner of this platform stands a stately fern tree, and these have been made use of to attach an awning to, to preserve the hatching *from* even the chance of being polluted by refuse, or dust falling from the trees. A little higher up the creek the bush has been cleared, and a reservoir formed by the construction of a dam across the bed of the creek, and to guard against damage by a flood, a by-wash has been made, and the surplus water turned into another channel. The water in the reservoir is sufficiently high above the hatching-boxes to flow through a pipe into a small cistern, in which its temperature is reduced by the introduction of ice. From thence, by

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an ingenious arrangement, it flows into filters of earthenware, fitted with funnels, into which sponges are inserted, which can be removed and washed at pleasure. By this means the filter pipes are preserved in a much purer state than they would have been, had the water been admitted at once into them. The filtering pipes have also been prepared with the greatest care. The gravel with which they are filled was well boiled and cleaned to prevent anything deleterious being taken up by the water passing through them. Each end is closed up with cement, but lest the lime should render the water impure, the inner side of the cement is coated with wax. Through these elaborately prepared filters the water percolates slowly into the hatching *cisterns*, which are rectangular boxes about four feet long, twelve or fourteen inches wide, and nearly that depth. These are placed in two rows, slightly inclined, so as to allow a current of water to run gently through them. The water falls from the first into the second, from the second into the third, and from the third it is discharged by a waste pipe. The boxes are lined with zinc, and covered with perforated zinc. Each of them contains a bed of carefully prepared gravel, in which the ova are placed, which, for greater security, are covered with slates well cleaned before being used. The boxes are under lock and key, and close by a little shanty has been built for the residence of Mr. Clifford, the manager, during the process of hatching.

Included in the contents of the ice-house on board of the Celestial Queen was a small box, containing a dozen of Dorking eggs. These were also intended for the Acclimatisation Society, and have been distributed for hatching. Another item in the list of articles for acclimatisation was a bundle of heather, which looked as if it had just been plucked from the moors, the bloom being still perceptible.

THE LATE MASSACRE OF FRENCH SEAMEN AT HIOGO, JAPAN.

We take the following detailed account of this event from the Hiogo *Herald* of March 14:—

On Saturday, the 7th March, wishing to see Sakai, M. Viault, with Commandant Roy, of the Venus, resolved to walk there on the following day. Orders were sent off by Commandant Roy to the Dupleix, to send her steam launch to meet himself and companion at Sakai, at 3 o'clock the following day. On Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, the two gentlemen above named started from the French Legation, first taking leave of the Minister, as it was the intention of the commandant to return to his ship, and for M. Viault to go back to his post. The two gentlemen, escorted by two of Prince Uwajima's men and two officers of the Osaka Municipal Government, proceeded on their way without obstruction.

At a place called Sumi-yo-shi, their escort was augmented by two Japanese officers who seemed as if they had been waiting for them. After staying a short time to inspect the fine temple at the last named town, the party went on quickly as before, arriving about noon close to a bridge called the Yamato-bashi, which spans a large river called the Yamato-gawa at a point two miles distant from Sakai. They were hardly 100 yards from the bridge, when their escort was stopped by some Japanese officers, and upon the Commandant asking what was the matter, M. Viault replied "it is not our business, we have only to go on," and was about to do so, but their guard begged they would not, saying *Shi-ba-ra-ku, matti matti*, or "Wait a moment." M. Viault, however, insisted upon proceeding, when some officers came from the bridge where there were several more armed men, some of whom carried flags. These officers entered into conversation with the escort, whereupon the latter strongly advised the foreigners to go into a neighbouring house. Seeing a mob gathering, M. Viault and his companion did as they were requested, and awaited the result of the conference between the guard and the party occupying the bridge. After waiting a short time, they were told they could not pass that day. The men on the bridge, who belonged to Toso, refused to allow foreigners to pass. They now sent another messenger to explain that they must pass, in order to meet the steam launch which was ordered to be at Sakai at 3 o'clock. At the same time remonstrating, as strongly as their somewhat limited knowledge of the language would allow, upon the obstruction offered them, as Sakai is a place, which in the treaty is specially mentioned as free of access to foreigners. After waiting for nearly an hour for the return of the last messenger (one of the Uwajima men), and seeing the crowd outside the house continually increasing and becoming more annoying by their shouting, while from the excessive agitation and evident fright of their guard, something disagreeable seemed likely to occur, the two gentlemen proposed to their escort that they should try to find another road to Sakai overland, or go to some village where they could get a boat and thus reach the appointed meeting place by water. But the men refused to entertain either of these propositions, and no other course was left but to return to Osaka, which they accordingly did, leaving the messenger they had last sent, behind, and intending to complain to the French Minister of the annoyance they had been subjected to in defiance of the treaty. On leaving the house, the mob began to shout, and from the way in which the cries were made, it appeared as if they were being led on by some ringleaders. The mob after following the party for some two or three hundred yards, dispersed.

The Commandant, apprehensive that the officer in charge of the launch would become uneasy at their not keeping their tryst, went into a tea-house and wrote a note, which was given to the remaining Uwajima man, with instructions to make his way as he best could to Sakai, and to deliver the note to the officer in question. The gentlemen returned to Osaka without further molestation. On arriving at the French Legation, they saw the Minister and related to him what had occurred; he told them he would get the matter enquired into and demand an explanation. Commandant Roy, fearing that the note he had sent might not reach the officer in charge of the launch, sent another note to the Dupleix, requesting that in case the launch did not return soon, she should be sent for. This proved to be a sensible precaution, his first note being returned to him in the course of the evening, the messenger stating that he had not been able to get to Sakai.

It so happened that several high officials of the new Government were dining that evening at the French Legation. Whilst at dinner, a message of pressing importance arrived for one of the Japanese officials, and in the course of the evening the minister was informed that some mistake had apparently occurred at Sakai, as intelligence had been received to the effect that the crew of the French boat had been fired upon, but they believed nothing serious had occurred, more than that one man was wounded. The Japanese guests left between 10 and 1 o'clock. About half-past 12 a letter arrived at the Legation from the first officer of the Venus, stating briefly that the steam launch had been treacherously attacked and that all her crew were killed or wounded, also stating that the gig of the Venus which had accompanied the launch had returned with one of her crew also wounded. While consulting over this astounding intelligence, Lieutenant Rougemont of H.M.S. Ocean, came in and reported that the steam launch had returned, that two of her men were killed, and six wounded, one only had escaped unhurt, the remaining seven were missing, also that the boats of the Dupleix, fully armed had gone to Sakai. Commandant Roy immediately returned to his ship, *in the boat* that had brought off Lieutenant Rougemont. Although at so late an hour, the Foreign Ministers at once assembled in order to discuss what measures should be taken on account of this new outrage, an outrage which in enormity exceeded all that had preceded it. The result of their conference was their determination to withdraw from their respective Legations and embark on board the men-of-war then lying off Osaka. The American, Prussian, Italian, and French Ministers and their suites, accordingly embarked the next day, leaving the Dutch and English Ministers ashore, the latter awaiting the return of Dr. Willis and Mr. Mitford, who were absent in Kioto, where Dr. Willis is said to be looking after the sick Iak'yo of Tosa. However, Sir Harry went on board the following day, Tuesday, but for some unexplained reason the representative of Holland remained in Osaka, from whence he returned on Thursday last.

The French Minister demanded the production of the missing men, giving the Government until 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of complying with his wishes. At the hour stipulated, the following members of the Government—Prince Uwajima, the Kuge, Higashi Kuze: Kumatzu and Kumatzu and Godai arrived on board the Venus, and informed H. E. M. Leon Roches, that the missing men were all dead and their bodies were then on their way to the ship. They further stated that they had made very careful inquiry into all the circumstances relating to the affair and had been unable to find that the slightest provocation had been given by the unfortunate victims to their murderers. The men on landing had been very hospitably received by the towns people of Sakai, and they, the Ministers were quite at a loss to account for the whole affair.

It is now time to give the statement of the survivors as to what happened to them at Sakai. Following orders, the steam launch, having in tow the gig of the Venus, arrived at 3 p.m., on Sunday afternoon, at Sakai. The launch was moored at the landing place, whilst the gig proceeded to take soundings in the neighbourhood. Some of the launch's crew landed; they were well received by the people, and after good naturedly distributing their biscuit amongst the children, had returned, without having perceived the least signs of hostility. It was now getting on for 5 o'clock, the launch having been there nearly two hours.

The *patron* of the launch, accompanied by the engineer, in their turn, thought to take a stroll on shore. No sooner had they landed, however, than two Japanese officers came towards them, and taking hold of them by the hand, in an apparently friendly way, invited them, as they imagined, to go with them to see something. They had but proceeded a few yards, when they came to a little bridge, over which their Japanese guides led them. Just as they got over, one of the Japanese who was with them, whistled, and his cry was answered by the instantaneous appearance of about forty armed men, who at once surrounded them. The patron alarmed at this, threw off the man who had hold of his arm and ran for the launch; he was immediately fired at, but succeeded in reaching the boat, crying out to his officer "cut adrift, we are attacked!" The engineer who was still in the hands of the miscreants, was carried with them, as they rushed to the water's edge, firing upon the men in the launch when but little more than a musket's length from their prey. Finding himself thus placed, the daring man jumped into the water, and diving beneath the launch, hid himself between it and a native boat that lay alongside of her, and thus escaped the bullets of the Japanese. After remaining in the water for nearly twenty minutes, finding that the firing had ceased, he clambered into the launch and there found two of her luckless crew dead, and six lying wounded. Three or four of the latter were so severely injured, that two of them have since died, and the life of another is in great danger. The remaining seven, including the midshipman who was in charge of the launch, had jumped into the water, and whilst there had been barbarously murdered. One poor fellow, trying to climb up the sea wall, had his brains blown out by a pitiless ruffian, who had placed his musket close to his victim's head. Another poor wretch was so torn about the head by a trident-like weapon, studded with hooks, that his features were almost undistinguishable. The midshipman was shot in the water, but one of his thumbs was found in the boat, cut off by a bullet; it is conjectured this was done whilst he was hanging on to her side. An engineer who had remained on board the launch was shot dead as he stood with his hand on the engine, in the act of setting it in motion. Unluckily one of the bullets also struck the steam pipe, cutting it open and rendering the machinery useless for the time. The engineer before alluded to as having miraculously escaped unhurt, seeing that the Japanese had gone away (it has been since stated that they were gone to fetch instruments to enable them to destroy the launch), and that the engine was disabled, called upon his wounded comrades to make an effort to save their lives. They all, wounded as they were, responded to his appeal, and pushing off the launch, managed to propel her until they were outside the harbour, when they hoisted sail and made for their ship. The sufferings undergone at this time by these poor men is almost inconceivable. One had both his arms broken, yet by an almost superhuman effort he somehow contrived to use his oar; another had a bullet through his chest; a ball passed through a third from one side to the other, right through his stomach.

The officer was found with his ears and fingers cut off, his tongue cut out, and otherwise mutilated. The French Minister, with the captains and crews of all the men-of-war in harbour, attended the funeral; the Minister and Captain of the Dupleix calling God to witness their vows over the graves of their murdered shipmates. Joining hands all round, they pledged themselves to wreak a fearful vengeance on the murderers of their comrades! The Government of the Mikado have promised to give every information and satisfaction in bringing the villains to justice; results, however, are problematical. The trade in firearms still continues, notwithstanding the Ministers' prohibition. The French have seized all Toza's people and ships in Hiogo, and notified Toza that unless the murderers are given up in fourteen days they will hang the whole forty to the yardarms of the ships. Serve them right, say I. The matter of "blood" is in right hands this time.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 27TH, 1868.

EVENTS are on the march here. Who could have dreamt that we should already have prepared ourselves for the disestablishment of the Irish Church? Yet that it *will* become an acknowledged fact within the next two or three years few have sufficient courage to doubt. Unlucky Mr. Disraeli—scarcely has he climbed to the top of his ambition before he feels the ladder violently shaking under him. No wonder he is more grave, less sarcastic, than he was wont to be. Besides, people are constantly quoting from those early novels of his, written when the Premiership was a thing as yet apparently unattainable by him. Very short will be his tenure of office, and when he does leave Downing-street, faint indeed will be the prospects of his return. The Irish Church question is rapidly swallowing up all others, and becoming the great topic of the day. It is instinctively felt that the time has gone by for mere palliative measures; that if we wish to stay the further development of the rebellious fever we must—no matter at what cost to ourselves—strike at the roots of Ireland's disaffection. And so it is, that, as a State establishment, the Irish Church in Ireland is doomed. Compared with this result, the intended visit of the Prince of Wales drifts into utter insignificance, although, by many it is regarded as a favourable omen of better times to come. The *Tomahawk* has a large cartoon representing the heir to the throne as casting off his fox-hunting attire, and making ready for a trip to the Emerald Isle. The popularity of the cartoon has proved immense. Certainly we are simple enough to assume that Royalty has higher duties imposed upon it than the patronage of a "Jolly Nash;" that the Royal taste for sporting may be carried a little too far. Of course it is not fashionable to speak thus, but then people *will* talk. Hence is it, the intense gratification experienced by the country with the news brought each month respecting the progress of the Duke of Edinburgh in his eventful voyage round the world. He is gaining valuable experiences which we wish others in his rank could also acquire, and will in all likelihood prove more of a man than half the idle scions of royalty, who dangle uselessly about the thrones of Europe. We are rapidly passing into a new era. The commotion in the political world is almost equalled by that in the social. We live in a transition period. Everybody seems to entertain an undefinable kind of impression that we are on the verge of great and startling social and political changes. Time alone can show whether these forebodings be correct. Meanwhile the national policy of the future is being indicated by the proposed abolition of the Universities' tests, of compulsory payment of church rates, and other impediments in the way of complete religious equality; while the increasing popular demand for comprehensive measures of an educational character must be regarded as an omen of good so far as the masses are concerned. At the next general election there will be a grand battle between the publicans and the teetotallers. Both parties are busy organising for the conflict, which threatens to assume proportions of a rather formidable nature. A precursor of the coming storm has been given us in the shape of Mr. John Abel Smith's bill for the Sunday closing of public houses, which has passed a second reading in the House of Commons. That the people are in favour of some further restrictions with respect to the sale of malt liquors and spirits is clear enough, but where the line should be drawn is less apparent. The fear is that prohibitory measures would encourage private drinking. Meanwhile, the results of moral suasion have been well illustrated by the general sobriety of our Celtic brethren on St. Patrick's Day. Archbishop Manning, having signed the temperance pledge, has become more than enthusiastic in his efforts to cure his followers of the vice of drunkenness. At a recent Roman Catholic gathering in Exeter Hall—think of *that*!—he stood erect, grandly waving his temperance medal, while the assembled thousands shouted aloud, "We have one enemy—not drink, but drunkenness—and we will not rest until we conquer." The effect was startling. The Roman Catholic Association for the suppression of drunkenness numbers 50,000 members, including two archbishops, five bishops, and ninety priests. In the Established Church the number of clergymen who are abstainers is ceaselessly on the increase; while among the dissenting communities the rate of progress is even more marked. What will our Australian wine manufacturers say to this? Will they cease to cultivate the vine and begin the exportation of preserved meat? Preserved provisions are by no means popular with the masses here, but better these—a thousand times better—than the taste for horseflesh entertained by Mr. Bicknell and his friends. When the first prejudice against the use of Australian mutton has passed away, a rare trade will spring up between the Antipodes and the mother country. Meanwhile, our protectionist graziers are preparing the way. With their foreign cattle-market schemes, prohibitory orders in council, and one knows not what besides, they are likely to enhance very considerably the price of butcher's meat. Half the meat consumed in the metropolis comes from abroad. If the supply be diminished the price must inevitably rise. This is the patriotic object of our worthy agricultural friends. By imposing harsh conditions and burdensome restrictions they would limit the importation of foreign cattle. Of course, the cattle plague supplies the excuse, but the breeches pocket furnishes the true motive. Our bucolic neighbours have not yet fully mastered the science of political economy. Their tactics are borrowed rather from those of Mr. George Potter. Perhaps we may hope for a better state of things when the present system of middle-class and upper-class education is somewhat improved. Certainly, the recent episode of the compound householders has utterly destroyed the last lingering vestiges of belief in the wisdom of our so-called hereditary legislators. The obnoxious manner in which the ratepaying clauses of the Reform Act were framed, are already bearing bitter fruit, and rapidly opening the way for the adoption of manhood suffrage. Had Mr. Disraeli been a little less clever, the new Reform Act would have lasted during the present generation. As it is, the measure will soon be altered on a most comprehensive scale, and the *status* of an elector will be fixed less by what he has in his pockets than by what he contains in his head. The Tories seem determined to make us Radicals. To avoid a collision we have to go at express train speed. We ask for educational measures, and they gave us a minister of education—not Mr. Lowe, but Sir John Pakington. Kind of them, is it not? By the bye, it has become a general theme of remark, that Mr. Lowe appears uncommonly fond of attacking Mr. Mill; all the more savagely, perhaps, that he cannot put the great political economist in a rage. Mr. Mill is one of the few men who never gets into a passion. He smiles good-humouredly at Mr. Lowe, who, becoming irate thereby, flings out more wildly than ever, exposing his weak points to the lance-thrusts of every adversary. Mr. Mill may be, and is, mistaken in *some* of the views entertained by him, but no man is more open to the influence of fair argument than he is. Mr. Lowe—on the contrary—is too impatient to be logical. However, he always has one piece of sugar ready to his lips. Whenever he makes a sarcastic point in his speech, there invariably comes an appreciative laugh from some fair one in the ladies' gallery. Mrs. Lowe is evidently a great admirer of her husband's talents. The member for Calne, despite his antipodean experiences, does not speak much on Australian questions. Ever since he has been a member of the British Parliament he has almost ignored the existence of such a place as New South Wales or Victoria. Else he might have assisted us in the recent debate on capital punishment, in which Mr. Hardy's principal arguments in favour of private executions were derived from Australian authorities. Referring to communications received from Sir D. Daly, Sir J. Young, Governor Browne, and others, the Home Secretary carried the opinion of the House with him, and although a strong effort will be made to procure the entire abolition of capital punishment, the question is likely to be settled—at any rate for the present—by the adoption of the Australian system. The mother is not—you see—above profiting by the example of her offspring, but what will our antipodean friends say to Mr. Sergeant Gazlee's assertion that it was essentially "a poor man's question, for a poor man had a right to be hanged in public!" We opine it to be a right which a poor man will not grudge his richer fellow-mortals; certainly it is one which we can afford to waive.

Less satisfactory has been the conduct of the Government with respect to the Australian postal contracts. We do not understand the mysteries connected with the working of these, but the newspapers teem with complaints from bankers, merchants, and others, as to the inconveniences and delays involved by the new system. The evil, however, seems more apparent than real. Perhaps by the time the contract has terminated, a more efficient system may have been devised. If any such can be framed, the new Parliament will certainly be inclined to consider it favourably. At present, the question is most complicated, and, for once, we have found that in the multitude of counsellors wisdom is *not* to be found. One of the subjects which will certainly engage the attention of the next Parliament is that relative to emigration. Wearied of strikes, large numbers of working men insist on greater facilities being furnished by Government for the purpose of emigrating to other countries. This feeling is not confined to England.

In Scotland, large numbers of miners have been preparing to emigrate to America. Why does not Australia persuade more men of this class to her shores? Would they not assist in more largely developing its mineral resources? We are sure the various trades' unions would co-operate in sending out the pick of their members. The tide of German emigration to South America is on the increase. More than 1400 berths have been taken at Bremen for steamers bound for Baltimore. The agricultural districts, too, are becoming ripe for the reception of the emigration agent. The penny newspapers have found their way by tens of thousands into the villages and hamlets, telling the labourer he is fit for something better than merely slaving out his life on 9s. per week. The wave of social and political progress has reached the rural population. In a day or two we are to have a conference at Willis's Rooms, at which will be discussed the three following questions:—"What are the causes of the unsatisfactory condition of the agricultural labourer?"—"The means best calculated to improve that condition?"—"If by the formation of a society, upon what plan should such a society be constituted?" Nothing but a well-devised system of emigration can effectually assist the labourer. Mere agricultural unions will simply accelerate the employment of machinery in every description of farming operation. Trades' unionism is not the want of the agricultural labourer, and, as we all know, the operative would be better without it. No true man can read, without a blush, the last report of the Trades' Union Commission. Nothing more disheartening could be imagined. It reflects eternal disgrace on all who have connived at the infamous practices to which it is now clear that many of the Manchester combinations have made frequent resort. Fortunately, several of the more thoughtful and intelligent of the working classes begin to feel the force of this reproach, and seem determined to remove it. A Congress of trades' councils and other federations of trades' societies has been proposed, such Congress to assume the character of the annual meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the Social Science Association. Papers, previously carefully prepared, are to be laid before the Congress on the various subjects which at the present time affect trade societies, each paper being followed by discussion upon the points advanced, with the view of the merits and demerits of each question being thoroughly ventilated through the medium of the public Press. It is suggested that the subjects treated shall include the following:—"Trades unions an absolute necessity. Trades unions and political economy. The effect of trades unions on foreign competition. Regulation of the hours of labour. Limitation of apprentices. Technical education. Arbitration and courts of conciliation. Co-operation. The present inequality of the law in regard to conspiracy, intimidation, picketing, coercion, &c. Factory Acts Extension Bill, 1867; the necessity of compulsory inspection, and its application to all places where women and children are employed. The present Royal Commission on Trades Unions; how far worthy the confidence of the trades union interest. Legislation of trade societies. The necessity of an annual congress of trade representatives from the various centres of industry." This is better than shooting non-unionists, blowing up their houses, or stealing their tools. But something more is required, or why the recent strike at Saltaire? Masters and men must learn to bear and *for*bear a little more. If everybody is to lounge on the sofa, who is to sit in the chair? But working men are not the only trades'-unionists. Our grocers have now fairly entered the field, for the purpose of giving battle to the co-operative societies. They might as well knock their heads against a stone wall. Either the co-operators will succeed or fail, but in neither case will the result be influenced by the grocers' combinations. The public will not be losers by the quarrel. Already prices are being lowered 20 per cent. for ready money. We suspect the tradesmen will find themselves benefited in the long run by this improved trade. Cheap goods signify extended business and larger profits. Following closely in the wake of the grocers comes the medical profession.

The Medico-Political Association has been finally organised, and is now in full work. According to the programme:—"The business of the association will embrace the holding of public meetings, the preparation of petitions to Parliament, the assisting at elections those candidates (whether medical or lay) who appreciate the claims of legitimate medicine, and the increasing, by any and every lawful means, the power, status, and influence of the medical profession. The two special points before the association are—1st. The representation of the registered practitioner in the Medical Council. 2nd. The annihilation of unpaid and underpaid hospital and Government medical labour." Now that co-operation and trade unionism have taken root among the trading and professional classes, we shall have to set on a voyage in search of Utopia. Even this would be a less visionary project than many of the monetary schemes which our present glut of unemployed capital is calling into existence. As a burnt child dreads the fire, so the English capitalist entertains a profound horror of new railway, mining, or banking associations. He will have none of them. So some clever City men have just put their heads together and propounded a wonderful scheme, whereby no end of money is to be made and no risk incurred; at least, so they say. "The Foreign and Colonial Government Trust" is the high-sounding but somewhat mysterious name of the new project which has startled the financial world to its centre. Some heedless folk at first deemed it had something to do with the Charitable Trust Commission! Happy souls. They were ignorant of the ways of "bulls," "bears," and other animals peculiar to the Stock Exchange. They had never had aught to do with human "stags." To them life might be a bubble, but their wealth was not invested in bubble companies. The association has issued a magnificent prospectus, which reads well, but did ever capitalist meet with one that did not? Of course, the new association may be *bona fide*; it may be really sincere in its plans, but if it succeeds, are we not in danger of another speculative mania? Assuredly so. Trust associations would become the order of the day, even as companies on the *credit mobilier* principle were a few years since. According to the *Times* and *Daily News*, the new plan is for the purpose of enabling the public to make investments in foreign and colonial securities without encountering the special risk incidental to any single purchase. An arrangement has been entered into with a capitalist that he shall supply a certain amount of selected Government stocks to the aggregate value of a million sterling between this date and the 30th instant, at the prices quoted in the official list of yesterday, plus 2½ per cent., for which all expenses of the purchase and issue, including stamps, &c., have been undertaken, and these stocks are to be placed in a trust, to be called "The Foreign and Colonial Government Trust." They are to be deposited with Messrs. Glyn and Co., and the trustees will be Lord Westbury, Lord Eustace Cecil, M.P., Mr. G. M. W. Sandford, M.P., Mr. G. W. Currie, and Mr. Philip Rose. Not more than £100,000 is to be invested in any one stock, and the following sixteen stocks, each dividend-paying and readily current in the Stock Exchange, and which will yield an average return of 8 per cent. per annum, have been selected, viz., Austrian, Australian, Argentine, Canadian, Brazilian, Chilian, Danubian, Egyptian, Italian, Nova Scotian, Peruvian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Turkish, and United States (Ten-Forties, payable in gold). Our Australian financiers had better be on the look out. They may as well have, as not, a share of the golden stream which is about to flow out of English coffers. If colonial exchequers need refreshing, now's the time. Who'll bid? But if Australia takes our money, she, at any rate, sends us something in exchange—the baronet gold-digger, for instance.

Nothing can be more contrary to true taste than the recent feats of rendering Shakespeare's "Hamlet" an operatic spectacle, as was done in Paris. Whether such a barbarism would be tolerated in this country remains to be seen. The two rival opera companies have issued their respective programmes, but the opera of Hamlet is not in their *repertoire*, fact for congratulation among the admirers of our national bard. That we can continue to support two Italian operas, speaks much for our musical taste. Nowhere in the world are concerts more numerous than in London. Go where we will—to the Crystal Palace, St. James's Hall, Exeter Hall—in short, anywhere—music and singing are the order of the day, or rather evening. Pianofortes are sold by thousands annually, singing classes are to be numbered by hundreds in the metropolis alone, while such vocal organisations as the Tonic Sol Fa Association number their members by tens of thousands. We have music enough to charm a nation of Orpheuses. Pity that we cannot assuage the savage feelings which converts so many of our fellow-countrymen and countrywomen into merciless fiends, the very incarnation of brutal cruelty. Our sense of humanity is outraged as, with sickened hearts and quivering lips, we read the numerous cases of illusage to children which have lately appeared in the papers. What must the Abyssinians think of the people which can produce a Charlotte Wingfield? Anything more horrible, more revolting, than the atrocities committed by that infamous woman we have seldom read. Yet there was a cause. It was *drink!* The maddening thirst for drink had steeled her womanly nature and transformed her into a hideous demon, without pity, without love, without mercy, and without hope. Can we marvel that temperance societies should exist? But what are we to do with such creatures? Cage them, hang them, or what? Here we have a man starving a child to death, a woman broiling an infant, another dipping a child into a vessel filled with scalding water, and so on to the end of the chapter. Surely here is work for the Christian. If our Ritualists would think less of candles, incense, and other nonsense—if our Churchmen would not be so ready to gather up their skirts at the approach of a nonconforming brother—if Dissenters would forget their own rivalries—if free thinkers could for one moment imagine that there is something better than teaching the doctrine of moral irresponsibility, we might hope for a more hopeful state of things. But Satan laughs and the angels sigh. Is it different at the antipodes? Who rules there—the jester or the moralist? Still it is not for us to cast the first stone. The "Collective Wisdom of New South Wales," as pourtrayed by the pen of its merciless critic in the *Herald*, has its parallel in the British Parliament and we shall make no solid, enduring progress until our legislators learn that their mission ought to be one of a far higher character than the propagation of party strife, class interests, and sectarianism. We have borrowed more than one useful example from Australia. Let the legislators of New South Wales afford us another by making their Parliament a model for the emulation of European countries. Surely they have patriotism enough for this.

JOHN PLUMMER.

A "HAY" RIDDLE.

Cut off my head, and lo! I give consent;
Cut off my tail, and ha! I mock you still;
Cut off both head and tail; with life unspent;
E'en in articulo my place I fill.

What is my head cut off? An aspiration!
My tail! An interrogatory cry!
But stranger than all this is my creation,
For in the act of being made I die.

A very deeply-laid scheme is announced or surmised in the intended elevation of the Abbé Buonapate, of the house of Lucien, third brother of Napoleon I., to the cardinalate. It is supposed that the prince cardinal may, as a Roman prelate, succeed to the pontificate on the death of Pio Nono, which the prophets will hold, in spite of his good health, to be nearly approaching. In that case, it is further imagined that he will play into the hands of his cousin, the Emperor, for the abolition of the temporal power, and so aid in settling the complicated question of Italian unity. Now, we should, if these events were likely to be realised, indulge in a guess of our own. We should suppose either Napoleon III. might wish to establish a French satrapy in Italy under the guise of a protected temporal power, or the Buonaparte Pope might have some views of his own for restoring in all its strength the might of the Papacy. But it is very idle to speculate. All these long-drawn schemes, these distant anticipations, are sure to be defeated by that whimsical destiny, the chapter of accidents. Where the dispositions and characters of individuals are part of the calculation, it is certain to be particularly unsound. Why, the very age itself, the common opinion twenty years hence, will be very unlike what it is now. The Buonaparte dynasty, the fidelity of each member to the house, are questionable considerations—yet next to nothing in point of uncertainty to the arising of other forces which no human prescience can provide against or descry.

THE RISE OF THE "HOE" FAMILY.—In the year 1805 a penniless young English mechanic was wandering about the streets of New York at the time the yellow fever was raging in that city; he was charitably received by a humble tradesman and his wife, and cared for till he recovered his health. Being of an inventive and mechanical turn of mind, a few years afterwards he was appointed by Major Noah, of the New York Custom-house, to superintend some machinery erecting there; this undertaking led him to follow up the bent of his genius, and he next set to work to invent a printing machine, but died in the year 1833 before he had brought it to completion. This was the end of Robert Hoe, but his son succeeded him, who inherited the inventive genius of the father, combined with rare business tact, and indomitable energies, and he took up the unfinished task which his father had begun, and added improvement to improvement till the whole civilised world resounded with the fame of his celebrated Rotary Printing Machine. Thus Richard M. Hoe, in completing the great invention which his father had begun, has been the means of producing in the required time the hundreds of thousands of copies of daily newspapers which the reduced price of one penny have made indispensable to every fireside in every civilised town in the world, where the English tongue is spoken.—*Abridged from a New York Paper.*

THE COPPER TRADE.

(*From the Supplement to the Economist, March 14th.*)

MESSRS. James Lewis and Son (Liverpool) present the following full and luminous report on the copper trade of the last few years:—

The year 1867 was inaugurated by the dissolution of the English Copper Smelters' Association, and it has not since been reconstituted. Under the impression that there would be greater competition for furnace stuff, ore and regulus advanced slightly, but the advance was soon lost, and as there was also greater competition to make sales of English copper, and much underselling in consequence, the effect was soon felt upon the raw material, which kept gradually declining in value until the end of April, when there was a slight improvement, only to be again lost; bars receding in July to the unprecedented low point of £67 10s. per ton, while regulus touched 13s. 6d. per unit. In August, a sudden speculative excitement caused a temporary rally, but as soon as this was over and speculative buyers wished to realise their purchases, the market again receded, and closes at the end of the year £11 per ton for bars, and 1s. per unit for ore and regulus lower than it opened, bars selling at £67 per ton for distant arrival.

The cause of the gradual decline in the value of copper during the last two years, it appears to us, has never yet been satisfactorily solved. It cannot be that the production of the world has exceeded its powers of consumption, for the figures given below palpably show that this is not the case. While the importations from all foreign sources into Liverpool, Swansea, and London have not exceeded in the aggregate 48,120 tons per annum in the last six years, the consumption of the world must be getting larger and larger each year, in proportion to the increase of population and the extension of railways. Although the import during 1867 is rather above the average, yet the stocks of ore, regulus, and slab copper in first, second, and smelters' hands, are now lower than they have been for years past, and it is generally acknowledged by the smelters that the consumption, both at home and abroad, has been on a scale unprecedented for some time past; the exports to India and the continent showing a very large increase.

We think that the only tangible solution of the difficulty, and the great cause to which the depreciation may fairly be ascribed, is the enormous increase in the smelting of copper ore in Chili commencing upon the extended scale in the latter part of 1863. Prior to the 1st January, 1864, imports into this country from Chili of bar and ingot copper only amounted to 7000 or 8000 tons each year, but they have since been:—

	Bars and Ingots. Tons.
1864	17,731
1865	16,584
1866	10,891
1867	23,255

And this, not from any material increase in the production of the Chili mines, in the aggregate of the abovementioned periods, but from the extended conversion of the ores into fine copper by the Chili smelters. The export in the first nine months of 1862 from Chili was 32,153 tons fine, against 33,471 tons in the same period of the past year, and the relative proportions have changed from

Bars	30.88	per cent. in 1862, to	58.30	per cent. in 1867
Regulus	45.79	—	33.10	—
Ore	23.33	—	8.60	—
	100.00		100.00	

Up to the end of 1863, the bulk of the produce of the Chili mines came to this country in the shape of ore and regulus, which naturally fell into the hands of the British smelters, a very powerful and wealthy body and few in number, which gave them commanding influence over the market; enabling them, with their superior knowledge of the trade, to regulate prices from time to time reasonably consistent with supply and demand, and allowing themselves a certain margin of profit. The amount of this profit was popularly considered to be excessive, and complaints were constantly arising from the miners that they were not paid the proper value of what they raised. Some of those in Chili were, consequently, induced to entertain the idea of smelting their ores on the spot, and so obtain the profits arising both from mining and smelting. This has latterly been done on so very large a scale, that owing to the excessive quantity of Chili bars and ingots come to this country in the last four years, and still coming, the English smelters are no longer able to exercise any control whatever over prices; bars and ingots ruling, daily it may be said, not only the value of ore and regulus, but of all descriptions of copper, whether of British or foreign make; and being in the hands of a great number of holders, in parcels of 20 tons and upwards, much being bought and sold on speculation, a violent competition, before unknown, in the sale of them is produced.

The result is shown in the following range of prices for Chili bars, excluding the temporary rise caused by the blockade of Chili:—

In 1864	from £102 per ton	to £81 per ton.
In 1865	from 84 —	77 —
In 1866	from 83 —	73 —
In 1867	from 78 —	67 —

And so it is feared the downward tendency is likely to continue, whilst the mines in Chili go on producing to the extent they have done in the last six years, and whilst anything like so large a proportion of the produce comes to this country, and has come during the last four years, in fine copper; and in that case mining interests in Chili and elsewhere must suffer considerably, and the consequence most probably will be in the end the stoppage of many productive mines, from not being able to obtain prices for the ore commensurate with the cost of obtaining it.

It is a difficult matter to calculate, being dependent on so many circumstances and contingencies, whether the cost of taking the ore to the coals is greater than taking the coals and other necessary material for smelting to the ore. The Chili smelters argue that it is, especially as large coalfields are now being worked in Chili, which, though of an inferior quality, partially supplant the use of South Wales coal. In this country, it is generally understood that copper smelting in Chili has been hitherto anything but profitable, owing chiefly to high prices of coals, firebricks, iron, and all other requisites for smelting, as well as the high value of skilled labour; and that the saving in freight and carriage is not proportionate with the amount of capital involved in, and great cost entailed on, turning 50 per cent. regulus into bars of 96 per cent.

Undoubtedly, the profits of the English smelters are greatly diminished from the increased number of smelting establishments, especially in this neighbourhood (Liverpool), which induces greater competition both in purchasing furnace stuff and selling the manufactured article, so that now the full market value of the ore is obtained in England, its relative average value having been £2 2s. 6d. per ton of copper higher, compared with bars, during the past year than in 1863. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, that the miners are the great losers as things at present stand, and it is therefore very evident that to return to the old system of sending the chief part of the product of the Chili mines to this country in ore and regulus, instead of bars and ingots, as was the course pursued up to the end of 1863, would most materially benefit the miners as well as all parties concerned in the importation; thus bringing the market once more under the wholesome control of the British smelters, who would soon be able, after the coming to pass of so desirable an event, to restore the trade to its original prosperity, but now, most unfortunately for the reasons before stated, become one absolutely unprofitable, if not worse, both to the smelters and importers.

The reduction in the price of Chili bar copper from the highest point in 1864 to the lowest in 1867 is most remarkable and striking, namely, £35 per ton! In the preceding years, it ranged at Liverpool as follows:—

1861	£94	to £80 per ton
1862	£91 10s.	£83 —
1863	£92	£81 —

And it must also be borne in mind, that the imports from all sources in these three years were very little short of the quantity imported in the following four years, that is on the average of years and quantity; an indubitable proof of the mischief the excessive quantity of Chili bars has done and is still doing to the trade at large, and especially to mining interests both at home and abroad. While the value of ore and regulus has proportionately increased during the year to the extent of £6 per ton of copper over bars, the difference between ingots and bars has already fallen £1 10s. per ton, and with increased importations, this difference will be still further diminished.

The present mode of selling Chili bars and ingots, without doubt, tends greatly to depreciate their value, as the interests of the purchasers are naturally more considered than those of the sellers.

Looking to the future, should the present excessive importation of bar and ingot copper continue, the only hope of any material revival in the value of copper produce depends upon a falling off in its production. This at present appears very probable, owing to the low prices that have now been ruling for so long a period; and although the same argument was used this time last year and the expected result has so far not followed, yet it must be remembered that mines "die hard," and that it makes a long time for production to be stopped, although the mines may be working to a loss, as the existence of many depends upon their being kept constantly working, while others hope on for prices to rally.

This result is already showing itself in the case of three of the largest mines, situated in different counties. The Panulcillo mine—of which it was said at the late meeting of the company that few mines in the world can work at so low a cost, and that it produced one-ninth of Chilian yield of copper—has been working to a heavy loss, and, consequently, orders have gone out to Chili to consider the advisability of curtailing its operations. The Cape Copper Mine, which raises ore to the extent of 1600 tons of fine copper per annum, of a higher produce than almost any other known mine, and by the inexpensive process of quarrying, likewise show a large amount to the debit, and it is purposed to confine the production to only the richest and most easily obtained ore, until prices mend. The Union Mine of California again has, during the past year, exported less than 9000 tons of ore, against nearly 25,000 tons in 1865, a falling off entirely attributable to low prices.

These three instances will suffice to show that the value of copper must have fallen below the cost of production, as they may be taken as samples of most other mines, with but a few exceptions.

EXPORTS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN COPPER to all Parts.

	1862. tons.	1863. tons.	1864. tons.	1865. tons.	1866. tons.	1867. tons.
Foreign	8,678	6,283	9,022	9,344	14,092	13,624
English unmanufactured	5,073	12,792	6,002	5,571	5,826	8,890
Manufactured	24,179	32,687	33,190	[illegible]	24,788	27,223
Total in fine copper	27,998	38,499	34,667	31,615	34,368	38,439

ESTIMATE OF HOME CONSUMPTION FROM ABOVE FIGURES.

	1864. Tons, Fine.		1865. Tons, Fine.	
Import from all parts	46,549		51,632	
Production of United Kingdom	13,303		11,888	
British and foreign pyrites	5,310		6,156	
Stock, 1st January	5,500	70,662	9,237	78,913
Export	34,667		31,615	
Stock, 31st December	9,237	43,904	15,124	46,739
Home consumption		26,758		32,174

	1866. Tons, Fine.		1867. Tons, Fine.	
Import from all parts	48,336		50,530	
Production of the United Kingdom	11,153		10,500	
British and foreign pyrites	7,392		8,698	
Stock, 1st January	15,124	82,005	14,007	83,735
Export	34,368		38,439	
Stock, 31st December	14,007	48,375	14,512	52,951
Home consumption		33,630		30,784

	1862. tons.	1863. tons.	1864. tons.	1865. tons.	1866. tons.	1867. tons.
Export to India	10,038	15,046	16,067	10,140	8,139	17,539
" Egypt	..	..	3,519	2,079	372	329
Export from Chili	43,109	32,540	47,500	48,372	45,840	45,500

The estimate of fine copper as made in Chili is greater than that made on this side, owing to the difference in the wet and dry assay.

	1866. Tons, fine.	1867. Tons, fine.
Import from Chili into Liverpool	13,700	25,606
" Swansea	19,856	14,033

From this it will be seen that Liverpool is now becoming the great emporium of the copper trade, owing to most of the West Coast houses established here, its facilities of intercourse with all parts of the continent, proximity to Birmingham, and cheapened means of communication by steamer with South Wales.

AVERAGE QUOTATIONS OF EACH YEAR.

	English cake per ton.	Chili bars per ton.	Chili ore per unit.
1862	£97 18 9	£87 8 4	£0 17 4
1863	93 10 0	85 14 2	0 16 9
1864	98 16 8	89 0 10	0 17 11
1865	92 10 0	82 14 2	0 16 7
1866	88 14 2	81 6 6	0 15 4
1867	79 1 8	71 14 4	0 14 5

The *Athenæum* says that Major Tennant is going out to India to observe the total eclipse of August 18, with a special view to photography and polarisation; the cost of the expedition having been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India. Major Tennant will be accompanied by three non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers, well exercised in photographic manipulation. The instruments will be set up at Guntoor or Masulipatam. Thus, with the party under Lieutenant Herschel, there will be two bodies of trained observers on watch for phenomena. The more the better; and it would be a great advantage to science if, along the whole line of the eclipse, from Gondar to the New Hebrides, where the totality begins at sunset, parties were stationed to observe the eclipse hour by hour, from its commencement to its close. Such a series of observations would perhaps settle, once for all, the question as to the real nature of the red protuberances seen around the sun.

A French author, speaking of the quickness and brilliant genius of the English, says that, in writing letters, the men, on any one subject, will fill pages; but, to the praise of the women be it spoken, they will write the same number of pages on no subject at all!

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—May 21.

Illalong (s.), 200 tons, Captain Tranent, from the Clyde and Ulladulla. Passengers—Mrs. Hobbs, Mrs. Usher and child, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Checks, Messrs. Mort, Mays, Moss, Curry, Potter, Thompson, and 15 in the steerage. I S.N. Co., agents.

Gulnare, schooner, 157 tons, Captain O'Hara, from Circular Head 16th instant. H. Clark, agent.

Malcolm, schooner, 182 tons, Captain H. T. Langworthy, from Belfast 16th instant. Captain, agent.

Urania, schooner, 101 tons, Captain Davidson, from Warnambool 15th instant. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Sea Bird, schooner, 155 tons, Captain W. Walters, from the River Mersey (V.D Land) 6th instant. H. H. Beauchamp, agent.

Egmont (s.), 300 tons, Captain Jack, from Hokitika and the Grey 14th instant. Passengers—Miss Watson, Miss Devem, and 3 in the steerage. P. N. Z., and A. R. M. Co., agents.

Charlotte Andrews, 320 tons, Captain Vandervord, from Calcutta 15th March. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Messrs. Cook, Detritch, Whitfield, and 8 in the steerage. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.

Professor Van De B. Mesh, Dutch barque, 649 tons, Captain Vryman, from Melbourne May 17th. Bligh, Harbottle, and Co., agents.

Restless, schooner, 258 tons, Captain Curphy, from Adelaide 14th instant. Passengers—10 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

Spec, brig, 258 tons, Captain Sevier, from Adelaide 9th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Nichols and 4 children, Miss Pruce, Mr. Cotton. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—May 21.

R. M. S. Bombay, for Melbourne.
Dandenong, (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—May 22.

Clarence (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—May 21.

Colleen Bawn, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Nichol, for Broad Sound. Passengers—Messrs. J. L. Haynes and W. Johnston.

Dandenong (s.), 575 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne. Passengers—Messrs. Litchfield, Bowman, and 40 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—May 21.

Waimea (s.), Platypus (s.), Drover, Jessie, Rebecca, Lurline, Secret, Sylvanus, Colonist, from Newcastle, with 1525 tons coal; Christopher George, from Wollongong, with 80 tons coal; Missie, from Jervis Bay, with 5 pieces ironbark, 3370 treenails, 238 rails, 1900 palings; Panic of '66, from Tweed River, with 30,000 feet cedar; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 38 bags barley, 228 bales hay, 31 hides, 11 pigs, 13 bales skins, 24 hogsheads tallow, 9 kegs tobacco.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—May 21.

Rebecca, Drover, Jessie, Waimea (s.), Nil Desperandum, Colonist, for Newcastle; Dairy Maid, for Shellharbour; Panic of '66, for Tweed River; Platypus (s.), Christopher George, for Wollongong; Missie, for Jervis Bay.

IMPORTS.—May 21.

Professor Van Der Boon Meech, from Melbourne: 6766 railway chairs, 530 rails, Commissioner of Railways; 3509 cases geneva, Bligh, Harbottle and Co.; 30 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 25 cases, Frank, Brothers, and Co.; 1102 packages, Order.

Urania, from Warnambool: 130 tons potatoes, Order.

Malcolm, from Belfast: 200 tons potatoes, Order.

Gulnare, from Circular Head: 172 tons potatoes, H. Clark.

Charlotte Andrews, from Calcutta: 6800 bags rice, 220 packages castor oil, 3 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.

Young Australia, from Port Cooper: 380 bags flour, 973 bags oats, 306 bags wheat, 19 bags barley, 21 packages cheese, Order.

Egmont (s.), from Hokitika: 4338 oz. gold, Order.

Spec, from Adelaide: 500 bags flour, H. H. Beauchamp; 600 bags flour, Beilby and Scott; 250 bags flour, R. Towns and Co.; 30 cases wine, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 30 tons iron, 250 bags flour, Order.

Malcolm, from Belfast: 280 tons potatoes, Order.

Restless, from Adelaide: 2500 bags 10 tons flour, 50 cases fruit, 14 tons hay, Order.

EXPORTS.—May 21.

Colleen Bawn, for Broad Sound: 2 cases vermouth, 10 cases old tom, 1 bell, 3 packages, J. L. Haynes; 28 bags sugar, 25 bundles wire, 20 sacks flour, 84 lbs. shot, 19 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 25 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 9 cases candles, Giffard and Bros; 4 chests tea, 30 bags flour, 23 packages, H. Beit; 1 quarter-cask sherry, J. Williams; 1 case, R. Binnie; 50 sacks flour, H. H. Beauchamp; 4 cases drapery, W. Drynan and Co.; 124 bars iron, 128 bars iron, 6 bags nails, P. D. C. M. Co.; 2 tons 10 cwt. flour, 10 cwt. onions, 3 tons potatoes, 6000 shingles, D. Sullivan.

Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne: 390 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 100 bags maize, D. Brown; 100 bags maize, J. Walker; 361 bags maize, Rhodes; 209 bags maize, R. Campbell; 100 bags maize, Nipper and See; 4 cases plants, 1 bag, 1 case, G. Fox; 3 packages prawns, Brown; 2 parcels, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 2039 bags rice, Mylrea and Catell; 72 cases fruit, Lawler; 6 bags oysters, J. Santon; 8 bags oysters, Woodward; 24 cases fruit, P. James; 16 bags oysters, Emerson; 53 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 1 case spokes, Robertson; 1 case glassware, 1 case, Cook.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Port Denison.—By the Clara, this day, at noon.

For Broadsound.—By the Colleen Bawn, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Brisbane.—By the Clarence (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Susannah Cuthbert (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Adelaide (s.), on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL VIA NEW ZEALAND AND PANAMA.

The Royal Mail steamer KAIKOURA will be dispatched with the New Zealand, Panama, and European mails on MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1868.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For registered letters, at 11 a.m. on the 1st June.

For letters, packets, and newspapers, at noon on the 1st June.

Newspapers may be posted in the iron receivers up to 7 a.m. on the 1st June.

Letters and packets may be posted in the Sydney iron receivers up to noon on the 1st June.

Late Letters for the United Kingdom, may be posted at the General Post Office, up to 2 p.m., on payment of a late fee of a Sixpenny Stamp on each Letter.

Direct mails will be made up for the various provinces of New Zealand, Panama, New York, San Francisco, Costa Rica, Guatemala, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and for London, in which last is included correspondence for the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, West Coast of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

For rates of postage chargeable on correspondence to and through Panama, and for any further information, see the Monthly Postal Guide.

(Signed) J. DOCKER, Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Sydney, 21st day of May, 1868.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, May 21: Ben Lomond, ship, 958 tons, Captain Cargill, for London; Clarence (s.), 225 tons, Captain Fitzsimons, for Brisbane; City of Adelaide (s.), 615 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne; Golden Sea, ship, 1418 tons, Captain Hardy, for London.

The Illalong (s.) brings 170 bags wheat, 11 bales bones, 50 cheeses, 13 bales bark, 4 bags oysters, 90 kegs butter, 4 bales leather, 6 horses, and sundries.

The clipper barque Charlotte Andrews, Captain Vandervord, left the Sand Hills, Calcutta, 15th March. She carried light winds until making the S.E. trades, which proved very bad, being principally from S.S.E. She passed Cape Leuwin on the 9th instant, and carried the wind from S.W. to N.W to Cape Otway, which was passed on the 17th instant. No vessels have been spoken.

The steamship Dandenong left for Melbourne at 4.30 p.m., yesterday.

The steamship Egmont, from Hokitika and the Grey, arrived yesterday morning, and berthed alongside the company's wharf at 7.30 a.m. She left Hokitika at 2 p.m. on the 14th instant, and the Grey at 5.30 p.m. same day. Experienced fresh westerly winds until the afternoon of the 20th, when a fresh southerly gale sprang up, with hard squalls and thick rain. Sydney light was sighted at 7 p.m. on the 20th, but in consequence of the thick weather Captain Jack stood out to sea again, and entered Sydney Heads at 6.50 a.m. on the 21st. The Egmont brings 4334 oz. gold.

The brig Spec reports having been in company with the Jane Bell, off Cape Howe, on last Sunday. She was from Adelaide, bound to Brisbane.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. Bombay left her moorings yesterday at 9 o'clock, and cleared the Heads at 9.45 a.m., en route for Galle via Melbourne; the wind at the time being from the southward.

The steamship Morpeth, due here from Newcastle at 5 p.m. yesterday, did not arrive until 9 p.m., in consequence of an accident to the machinery. She was abreast of Broken Bay at 3 p.m., when the trunk of the air pump broke off from the bucket, necessitating the working of the engines with one boiler the remainder of the passage.

The arrivals from the southward report light head winds until making Cape Howe, on the 20th instant, and since then strong southerly breezes. The Summer Cloud was in company with the Gulnare up to Sydney Heads; she was from Adelaide bound to Newcastle.

Necessity of Lights on Public Wharfs.—The attention of the authorities has been ere this directed to the necessity of proper lights being displayed at the various wharfs, more particularly in Darling Harbour, where the principle is totally ignored. The Victoria, Corporation, Patent Slip, Caledonian, Commercial, Struth's, Market, and Cox's Wharves are entirely without any light beyond what may be supplied by the ordinary gas-lamp from the street; and thus life is endangered, as has been so fatally exemplified on many occasions.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

May 20.—Collingwood, barque, 457 tons, Watson, from Dunedin, N. Z.
May 20.—England, ship, 853 tons, Fox, from Dunedin, N. Z.
May 20.—Eva Joshua, barque, Robson, from Melbourne.
May 20.—Helene, Dutch ship, from Melbourne.
May 20.—Bella Mary, barque, 276 tons, Copping, from Adelaide.
May 21.—Anne, barque, 277 tons, Shaw, from Melbourne.
May 21.—Springbok, barque, 248 tons, Harrison, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

May 20.—Dandenong (s.s.), M'Grath, for Melbourne via Sydney, with 450 tons coal.
May 21.—Agnes Irving (s.), Creer, for Grafton.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 20.—Louis and Miriam, Unknown, and Caroline, from Sydney.

OTAGO.

ARRIVAL.

May 2.—Celestial Queen, from London.

DEPARTURES.

April 30.—England, for Newcastle.
May 1.—Collingwood, for Newcastle.
May 9.—Otago, for Newcastle.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 2.—Alma, from Newcastle; Gainsborough, from London.
May 4.—John Bullock, from Newcastle.
May 11.—Deva, from Newcastle.
May 12.—Zephyr, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

May 5.—Heather Bell, for Newcastle.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS ENTRIES.—May 21.

100 tons potatoes, J. M'Kanney
220 half-barrels salmon, G. Thorne
1 case books, Myers and Solomon
372 tons potatoes, H. Clarke
5 cases boots, J. Lobb
29 packages tobacco, A. W. Sutton
63 oz. 11 dwts. gold, Commercial Bank
42 oz. gold, Bank of New South Wales
60 boxes soap, Keele and Co.
25 hogsheads holloware, 112 bars 82 bundles iron, Lassetter and Co.
10 cases bitters, Frank, Brothers, and Co.
3 cases florida water, Hoffnung and Co
160 casks whiting, 40 kegs paint, 1 case colours, T. Edens
2 bales rugs, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
1 case stationery, Jacobs and Co,
2 bales blankets, Perks and Co
1 case drapery, W. Drynan and Co.
2 cases books, W. Maddock
200 bags rice, 80 boxes candles, 10 cases bacon, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
1 truss drapery, C. K. Moore
10 cases sewing machines, Stanford and Co.
4 cases chinaware, J. Kohn and Co.
30 boxes candles, 175 kegs paint, 30 drums caustic soda, 5 bales hessians, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
63 bundles sacks, R. J. Hardy
4333 oz 15 dwts. gold, Union Bank
2 cases drapery, S. Thompson and Co.
2 cases soap, Palmer and Co.
30 hogsheads, 40 quarter casks brandy, 100 cases wine, Brown and Co.
2 cases cigars, 28 boxes tobacco, C. Bent
20 bottles quicksilver, 2 casks oil, P. N. Russell and Co.
20 iron tanks, H. Sawell
1 package beer fittings, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
10 cases brandy, Frazer and Co.
14 packages tobacco, H. Sawell
25 barrels resin, O. J. Caraher
3 cases sewing machines, Gordon and Gotch
166 sacks wheat, 838 sacks oats, 19 sacks barley, 21 cases cheese, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURE.

May 20.—City of Brisbane (s.), for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

May 20.—Rob Roy, from Glasgow.
May 21.—Alexandra (s.), from Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

May 20.—Goschen, from the Baltic.

DEPARTURES.

May 21.—Knight of Snowden, for Galle; Cœur de Lion, for Bombay; Sea Shell, for Sydney; Lily, for Newcastle; Galatea, for Circular Head.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
May 21.	8.30 a.m.	South.	Moderate, and clear.
	Noon.	South.	Fresh, and clear.
	5 p.m.	South.	Moderate, and clear.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

May 21.

Queensland.	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Bowen	Calm. Cloudy			
Clermont	Calm. Dull			
Waverley	Calm. Fine			
Nebo	Calm. Cloudy			
Rockhampton	Calm. Raining			
Hawkwood	SW. Fine			
Maryborough	S. Showery			
Gayndah	Calm. Fine			
Brisbane	S. Raining	30 105		SW. Cloudy
Toowoomba	S. Raining.			
Port M'Kay				
N. S. Wales.				
Tenterfield	SE. Raining			Calm. Showery
Grafton	S. Showery			SE. Showery
Glen Innes	SE. Cloudy			SE. Fine
Armidale	W. Cloudy	26·792	56·	E. Showery
Tamworth	Calm. Cloudy			SE. Dull, cold
Murrurundi	W. Cloudy			NE. Fine
Singleton	SE. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Maitland	SW. Cloudy			S. Fine
Newcastle	SW. Dull	30·148	57·8	SW, strong. Fine
Windsor	W. Fine			W. Fine
Sydney	W. Fine	30·272		S. Fine
South Head	S. Fine			S. Fine
Wollongong	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Kiama	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Bathurst	Calm. Fine	28·060	52	SW. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Wellington	NW. Fine			NW. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Orange	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Forbes	W. Fine, clear			Calm. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Urana	Calm. Frosty			E. Fine
Deniliquin	Calm. Frosty	30·750	48·	Calm. Fine
Hay	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Balranald	NW. Fine			NW. Fine
Euston	Calm. Frosty			Calm. Fine
Wentworth	W. Fine			NW. Cloudy
Goulburn	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Frosty			Calm. Fine
Araluen	NW. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Cooma	Calm. Fine			WN. Cold
Yass	Calm. Fine			Calm. Dull
Gundagai	Calm. Foggy			Calm. Dull
Tumut	Calm. Frosty			Calm. Cloudy
Kiandra	WNW. Frosty	25·585	32·	WNW. Cloudy
Albury	NE. Frosty	29·842	50·0	Calm. Fine
Bombala	N.W. Fine			NW. Cold
Port Stephens	S. Light rain.			S. Raining.
Victoria.				
Melbourne	N. Fine	30·346	47·	
Queenscliff	W. Cloudy	30·30	47·	
Cape Schank	NW. Cloudy	30·00	57·	
Cape Otway	W. Fine	29·978	55·	
Portland	NW. Dull	30·310	56·	
S. Australia.				
Guichen Bay	W. Showery	30·241	57·5	
Adelaide	ENE. Cloudy	30·345	57·	
M'Donnell Bay	WSW. Showery.			

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41" S. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1' 38" East. 1864.
The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h.p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

May 20th, 1868. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30 063	57·0	67	W.N.W.	1·0	14	0	0·00	7·0
P.M. 3	·014	61 5	77	S.S.W.	1·0	14	9		
„ 9	·144	55·0	82	S.S.W.	2·4	22	10		6·0
Mean	30 074	57 8	75·3		1·5	17	6·3		6·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0.054

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 65 8 | Sun—maximum .... 102·5
Minimum .... 47 5 | Grass—minimum .... 47·5

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., ——.

Total rainfall from January 1st to May 21st=22·37 inches.

Annual average of the preceding nine years=50·99 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

May 21st, 1868. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	30·273	50·8	71	W.	0·7	0	65 8	47·5	0·02
Grafton										
Newcastle	109	30·082	54·2	74	S.W.	4·0	6	67·5	51·1	0·29
South Head	261	29·977	50 2	64	S.	1·0	3	74·5	48·4	0·00
Kiandra	4640	25·585	22·7	17	W.N.W.	1.0	3	43·2	18·0	0·15
Deniliquin	410	30·047	41·0	92	Calm.	0·0	6	55·1	35·7	0·00

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR MAY 22ND.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	6 55	4·57	Full Moon	7th
Moon	6 32 a.m.	5.8 p.m.	Last quarter	15th
Mercury	7.37 a.m.	5.23 p.m.	New Moon	22nd
Venus	10.26 a.m.	7.54 p.m.	First quarter	29th
Mars	4.25 a.m.	3.25 p.m.		
Jupiter	2 43 a.m.	2.33 p.m.	Moon's age, 29·2 days.	
Saturn	5.11 p.m.	6 57 a.m.		

High Water at Fort Denison, a.m., 8 h. 8 m. p.m., 8 h. 30 m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1868.

The case of Huntable v. Palser and others, recently tried in the Supreme Court, and in which there was a verdict for the defendants, affords a lesson in regard to the construction of companies not without its importance in this community. No fraud was indeed alleged against any of the parties concerned. The issue upon which a verdict was given, was the liability of provisional directors to the promoters of public companies. The principal facts are already in possession of our readers, and the novelty of the case—we believe so far unprecedented—was that the plaintiff was not a tradesman, but a promoter. The object of the plaintiff was to organise a company for the production of aerated bread. His proposal was that the patent should be purchased at a given price—that a certain number of shares should be assigned to himself in compensation for his services, and further that he should enjoy the position of secretary at a salary to be determined. The provisional directors were mostly induced to listen to his project from a desire to secure an article of food in a form which, according to medical and other testimony, is very desirable in this climate. Many of them had no idea of special personal advantage. Their business was to give such close investigation to the scheme and such protection to the public as might ascertain the prospect of commercial success, and preserve those who might invest their money from either extravagant demands or unreasonable responsibilities. In the course of their researches they arrived at the conclusion that the intending shareholders would be sacrificed if they gave their final approval to the plan proposed. The projector, disappointed of expected gains, sued for compensation and damages. The point to be determined was whether a cooperation invited by himself and provisional on the face of it, bound the directors irrevocably to the project as between him and them, and made them chargeable with any of the pecuniary obligations. The ruling of the Court which led to the verdict, was that no provisional direction involved personal liability unless it was formally contracted under the ordinary conditions of credit by persons engaged in the undertaking. Every step until the company was actually formed was to be understood as tentative, and conducive to the scrutiny of the undertaking as to whether it was sound or not. In this scheme the "promoter" proposed to complete a share list by taking shares upon which a first call would be paid, thus nominally satisfying the prospectus. But his interest in the share list would be less by a large amount than his demand as a contractor in the sale of his patent and machinery. Thus it was obvious that shares taken in this form would be no public guarantee, on his side, of the soundness of the commercial undertaking, since only the first call being paid and the property being purchased, the seller would have in his hand a very large balance—any loss falling on the general shareholders.

The interest of the public requires that all projects for the constitution of commercial companies should be watched and guarded. Men of character do a great service if they will assume to themselves the functions of provisional directors. The reliance placed upon their integrity and judgment will give a useful confidence to every well-founded undertaking. But, on the other hand, if accepting this trust they fail in their duty they inflict the most serious mischief. We draw a veil over many examples which the colonies have afforded of the utter ruin of outsiders by following the guidance of men who seemed to support a project upon its merits, and who from their position in society might be supposed to be safe guides for the calculations of others. It may be said, no doubt, that every intending shareholder must judge for himself, and that no man is entitled to trust to the opinions of others and complain if he shall find himself deceived. There is both truth and error in the application of this doctrine. If men accept as a bonus certain shares in a company as the purchase of their support, and are only interested so far as the early sale of their shares, they are not participating in a commercial undertaking, but selling their reputation as a decoy by raising expectations which they do not entertain, and commending a project from which they are disposed on the first chance to retreat. What many have done others may imitate.

The moral character of all these transactions, however depends upon the particular facts, and these, we regret to say, have in very numerous instances been such as could not be explained upon any honest theory of the relation of men to each other. It is desirable then, as a matter of public policy, and for the encouragement of true enterprises, that the moral responsibility of provisional directors should be most stringent, and that they should be held to account for lifting into prominence and popularity by an assumed confidence, the undertakings to which they attach their names. But that men may not shrink from the responsibility of provisional directors, it is equally desirable that they should not be entrapped—that their labours should not compromise their financial security, or create for them unknown and unimagined obligations. In doing what they undertake—if they perform it with intelligence and caution, they are rendering a great public service. Their surrendering, on the other hand, their names to fortify a scheme they have never examined and especially with the idea of gains from its inflated repute, which they have never earned, is utterly irreconcilable with good faith, and ought to be condemned by every upright citizen.

The experience of commercial companies at home involving combined enterprise, is fraught with warning. If we look back at the list of provisional directors in schemes which have proved to be most fraudulent and fatal, we fear we shall find a long list of men whose rank and social standing and previous character afforded the only basis of public adherence, and who thus lured hundreds and thousands to their ruin. We have no doubt that most of those gentlemen were themselves imposed upon; probably to a large extent they were victims of the delusion which they fostered. There are, however, cases too numerous—disclosing systematic deceit and fraud—which must for ever forfeit any pretence to good faith. The criminal law cannot often take cognisance of acts which may be ascribed to either self-deception or evil design. The question must be suspended for the determination of a higher than human tribunal. Some have, however, found themselves clearly within the meshes of the law, and are enduring that reverse of fortune which can occasion no other than the natural regret to see men brought from honourable stations to the deepest infamy. Many who escape public vengeance will pass through life self-condemned. They may forget, but they can never atone for the course of chicanery and injustice—often of cold-hearted cruelty—which have desolated so many homes, and made such numbers of simple and trusting people poor and wretched.

There are no persons who require to be more on their guard against the illusions of projectors, and fraud of their agents, than persons who stand high in the community. They are assailed at all points, and their countenance is invoked for reasons which assume the aspect of patriotism and philanthropy. It is but a poor nature that finds no sympathy with undertakings which might prove of high value to society, and advance projects too large for individual capital and effort. But the discouragement of enterprise is one evil result of the abuse of confidence, and those who refuse to countenance uncertain undertakings are the best friends of those who can show in their projects the elements of reasonable expectations of success.

A former article having treated of the general characteristics of Indian prisoners in Bengal, it now remains to say something about the prison discipline. Before entering upon this subject, however, it will be well first to consider one or two points that bear upon it. The British policy has not in all respects been favourable to the repression of crime. The civil and criminal administration of Lord Cornwallis has been spoken of as unfortunate. We have further to remark that the East India Company were too intent on profit, and their servants in sending home great treasures, to consider the effect of their measures upon the inhabitants of Hindustan and their peculiar institutions. The consequence was, nor can we wonder at it, that crime increased at one time to a fearful extent. By altering the old mode of settling the land revenues, for instance, they compromised the rights of the different classes of landholders and occupiers, and utterly confused a very delicate machinery. Strife and contention immediately ensued, litigation burst upon society like a flood, the Civil Courts were overwhelmed with suits which they could not decide, and the people, desperate from a denial of justice, were involved in furious affrays with each other in prosecution of their rights, or, being driven from their lands, they had recourse to robbery for a subsistence. We need not remark upon the result of this state of things further than to point out that it accounts in some measure for the observation made by Dr. Mouat "that as a rule the majority of persons convicted of misdemeanours are agriculturists or landed proprietors." In Bengal they amount to very nearly half the entire prison population. In the establishment of a police the conquerors were similarly unfortunate. By the ancient institutions of the Mogul government ample means were provided for the preservation of the public peace. Lord Cornwallis demolished the whole structure, and a committee reporting at a subsequent period upon the system substituted by him, observed "that the head police officers, and the inferior officers acting under them, with as much inclination to do evil have less ability to do good than the Zemindary servants employed before them." Some men in winning a garden from the bush will fire everything, will burn and pare the whole, and begin *de novo*. Other men, wise and cautious, will respect the existing physical circumstances, and herbaceous growth, and use them where they admit of being used, by which means a certain poetry of age and luxury of shade is preserved, which is not possible to the extreme juvenility of the new laid garden. There is certainly some point in the parallel. Another circumstance which tended to increase crime was the incapacity of Europeans to officiate as Judges in a society so peculiarly constituted as that of India. This indeed has been a source of continued regret, and those who have thought and written most upon the subject concur in the opinion that in two essential qualifications for the judicial chair, Europeans must always be surpassed by the natives of India. They can neither acquire the same familiarity with the vernacular language, nor obtain the same keen insight into native character. Having thus disposed of the preliminary matter, we advance to the main subject.

It is generally admitted that gaol discipline has much to do with the prevention of crime. All the improvements that have been wrought in the Indian systems have been based on this belief. Without going deep into details, it is our present intention merely to indicate the tendency of recent opinion respecting the treatment of those who have infringed the law. A good deal of information may be gathered from the report of the Indian Gaol Committee of 1864. After carefully considering the peculiar disposition of the natives of India in regard to crime, and their estimate of the effects of punishment, together with the want of prison accommodation, and their defective construction, these gentlemen, eminently qualified for their duty, give the following opinion on prison discipline, of which we attempt an abstract. They are in favour of short terms of imprisonment on the ground that such terms render a sustained course of discipline practicable, long terms tending to render the prisoner reckless and desperate. Discipline is thus apt to decline into connivance at the breach of its own restrictions, and so loses all moral effect. To render this short term effectual, well-organised labour is relied on. On this alone can the order and regular distribution of time, which are so repugnant to the criminal classes of India, be obtained. The efficiency of this agent in the reforming process is secured by the division of work into three classes—hard, medium, and light—every convict having to undergo a proportionate amount of each, according to the length of his sentence, before being entitled to any indulgence. They lay it down as a principle that a judicial sentence should be inviolable, and that the remission of any portion of it should not be allowed to depend upon the conduct of the prisoner. The only reward to be countenanced should consist of gradual mitigation of labour,—from hard to medium, and medium to light—always to be regarded as an indulgence; and promotion to offices of trust and responsibility within the prison.

The committee is totally averse to the tickets-of-leave. They regard them as interfering with the inviolability of judicial sentences, and as being a species of device to get rid of some of the many evils attendant on long sentences. They advise that the officers be empowered to punish summarily all gaol offences by aimless labour, solitary confinement for a period not exceeding seventy-two hours, and by flogging according to the provisions of the law. The last-named suggestion is enforced by the following remark:—"It is found to be the most humane and efficient punishment that can be resorted to. No really well behaved convict is ever subjected to it; as carried out it is never injurious to health; it is a perpetual terror to habitual criminals, and those of ruffianly and degraded nature, who are almost invariably cowardly, and fear the least infliction of personal pain. It renders the maintenance of discipline easy, and in practice is rarely resorted to, inasmuch as the knowledge possessed by all refractory prisoners, that it will be unhesitatingly applied when deserved, operates as a certain check to the infraction of regulations." It is, of course, necessary that this *argumentum baculinum* should not be abused, and this is provided for. The observations on *Education* imply that the committee attach no importance to the education of Indian convicts as an instrument of reformation. They agree indeed with the views of a prior committee (1838), who argued that there is no man whom it would cost more to instruct than a criminal prisoner; there is none who would sooner forget instruction. And it would surely be an unjust thing to let the children of an honest man, too poor himself to send them to school, want instruction, and to spend the money that might educate them in trying to teach a man whose only peculiarity is his dishonesty." The committee whose opinions are under consideration recommended that education should be used as a means of prison discipline, but should on no account lead to any relaxation of sentence, or be allowed to count as an exemption from labour. Dr. Mouat, the Prison Inspector of Lower Bengal, states that in the last five years, from 1860-64 inclusive, of the prisoners committed to gaol in Bengal, 92 per cent. were absolutely ignorant, 6·25 could read and write, and the remainder were fairly educated for their position. In his opinion industrial training is by far the most efficient means of reformation for Indian prisoners; but he contends that it should be hard work, a handicraft easily learned and profitable to the State. "Three of the prisons under my charge," he says, "are entirely self-supporting, and others are rapidly becoming so."

The convicts are classed with a view to prevent the contamination of the less depraved by the more depraved criminals; the design being that no man shall leave prison worse than when he entered it. The classification is suggested by the assumption that offences against the person and offences against property are dictated by a different class of motives and impulses, the former indicating the existence of ungoverned passions, the latter the absence of moral restraint. Under the first of these divisions are two classes,—one for prisoners convicted of offences with, and one for those convicted of offences without premeditated violence; the second division has also two classes; one for robbery or theft with aggravating circumstances, the other for those convicted of simple theft. Under these divisions come subdivisions, dictated by sex, age, religion, and the nature of punishment. The juvenile population of Indian gaols has always been a source of trouble and difficulty from the absence of special provision for the training and punishment of offenders of tender age; but until this is made, care is taken to provide special sleeping accommodation for every juvenile convict in all prisons. As to the diet, Dr. Mouat says that, "throughout the Indian gaols it is just sufficient to maintain health and strength without placing the prisoners, as regards food, in a better position than the honest labourers of the same classes in their own homes." We then arrive at the question of maintenance. The net cost of each prisoner, after allowing for the profits in gaol industry, is found to be just £3. Nearly one-third of the whole outlay for prisons in the Lower Provinces is returned to the State by the products of industry. This is a great fact. We may close this brief sketch of an important subject by adding that the feeling of those who have gained their experience of prison discipline amongst Indian prisoners is entirely against silent and solitary systems of punishment as applied to them.

Ministerial Visit to the South.—The Minister for Works, Mr. Byrnes, and the Minister for Lands, Mr. Wilson, returned to town yesterday from a visit to Braidwood and Goulburn, having left Sydney on Wednesday of last week. The principal objects of the visit of these gentlemen were, as stated in a recent issue of this journal, to inspect the country between Marulan and Braidwood, and between the latter place and Goulburn with the view of permanently improving one of the roads so as to make the southern railway as easily accessible as possible to the people of Braidwood, and found a considerable portion of the road very good, while much of it required to be macadamised. The party made an examination of the crossing place, over which it is proposed to build a bridge at Larbert. The spot appeared to be suitable for a bridge, as the road to Braidwood would be diverted and shortened by having a bridge at this place. After a short stay in Braidwood the party inspected the road to Boro, and crossed the river at Warri, which has been proposed as the site for a bridge by another section of the community. This appeared to be an equally desirable spot for a crossing, and the road from this spot to Braidwood was in much the same state as that between Braidwood and Boro. Instead of taking the usual road to Goulburn the Ministerial party went from Boro by the old Bathurst Road, which on the whole was found to be very good. Some deviations are however, required, and portions of it need macadamising. As there was found to be much diversity of opinion among the people as to where the bridge ought to be, and as the Ministers desired to connect Queanbeyan with Goulburn more immediately than by an expensive cross country road via Braidwood, they gave instructions to Mr. Truman to survey and report upon all the existing roads leading from Goulburn to Queanbeyan, Boro, and Braidwood, before arriving at any determination as to the site of the proposed bridge. As the officer named has been instructed to report upon the state of the whole of the roads, the possibility of obtaining metal, the spot where metal will be most required, &c., some considerable time must necessarily elapse before this matter of the roads and bridge will be determined upon.

O'Farrell's Last Statement.—Removal of the Gaol Chaplain.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that, shortly after the execution of O'Farrell, an inquiry took place at the gaol at Darlinghurst, with a view to ascertain by what means a copy of the statement made by O'Farrell and sent to the Colonial Secretary, was obtained from that establishment. Shortly after receiving from the Sheriff a report of the inquiry, the Government suspended the Rev. J. Dwyer from the performance of his functions as Roman Catholic chaplain of the gaol. The rev. gentleman submitted a written statement of the case to the Government which was considered at a meeting of the Executive Council held on Wednesday. The suspension of the rev. gentleman is confirmed.

Australian Mutual Provident Society: Election of Mr. Beilby.—Yesterday afternoon a number of members of the Australian Mutual Provident Society attended at the Principal Offices, in Pitt-street North, to ascertain the result of the contest between Mr. E. T. Beilby and Mr. James Powell for the vacancy in the Board of Directors, caused by the resignation of Mr. Murnin. Mr. George King, the chairman, announced the fact that Mr. Beilby had been elected one of the directors by a very large majority. In thus notifying the result of the election, Mr. King read the report of the three scrutineers—Messrs. William Bray, John Bros, and Laurence Kendall—who certified that the number of votes recorded for Mr. E. T. Beilby was 10,098, and the number of votes recorded for Mr. J. Powell 2556. Mr. Beilby was therefore declared to be elected. Mr. Beilby, in concise and appropriate terms, expressed his warm sense of the high honour which had been done to him by those friends who had supported him by their votes. He could not but feel that the record of such an unusually large number of votes in his favour had been something that was more owing to the personal kindness with which he was regarded than to any special qualifications which he might be supposed to possess for discharging the duties of the office. He was deeply sensible of the honour which had been done to him, and begged to assure them all that he would do his utmost to be worthy of the good opinion which had been so flatteringly manifested in his behalf. Mr. Beilby was then congratulated by several of his friends who were present. In this spirited contest, the large amount of interest which has been evinced is a proof of the growing importance of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, and the daily increasing appreciation of the numerous advantages which its membership confers. The aggregate number of the members under the present management continues rapidly to augment as the constitution of the society becomes more generally understood. On no previous election of this kind has such an enormous number of votes been polled as on this occasion,—an election in which both parties were individually on friendly terms. The record of twelve thousand six hundred and fifty-four votes proves the existence of a very large list of members, and a strong public interest in all that concerns its affairs. Several hundred votes came in for both parties after the voting was closed, and are, of course, not included in report of scrutineers.

New Arrangement of the 95th Psalm.—Herr Carl Schmitt has lately arranged the above psalm, which has been forwarded to Europe for publication. Herr Schmitt obtained the special permission of the Countess of Belmore to dedicate this composition to her Ladyship—and we are informed that it is a very meritorious composition. It consists of two choruses, a soprano solo, and a duet for soprano and alto, with an accompaniment throughout for the organ, and is arranged in the key of F. Herr Schmitt's compositions heretofore are a guarantee that his latest will be worthy the patronage of the lovers of sacred music.

Sudden Death.—An inquiry respecting the death of a man named William Willis Cooper, carpenter, was commenced before the City Coroner, yesterday, at the Kingston Lodge Hotel, Newtown. Deceased, who was sixty-eight years of age, had lately come down from Obley, on the Bogan Road, and was staying at his daughter's (Mrs. Standen) on the Kingston Estate, Newtown. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, he woke up and asked his son to get him some tea, which he did. Shortly afterwards he was seized with cramps, and died in about ten minutes afterwards. The inquiry was adjourned until this morning, to allow time for a post-mortem examination to be made.

Botany Mechanics' Institute.—On Wednesday evening last the Rev. Dr. Lang re-delivered his lecture "On the recent wonderful discovery of the great Central Lakes of Africa and the Sources of the Nile," illustrated by a diagram. Owing to the inclement state of the weather the attendance was not numerous. The lecture occupied about two hours in delivery, and was listened to by an attentive and appreciative audience. The chair was occupied by the President of the institute. A vote of thanks was awarded to the rev. Doctor for his interesting and instructive lecture.

Mr. Armes Beaumont.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that this gentleman met with a severe accident when out shooting with Mr. W. Lyster in Victoria,—an accident so severe as to lead to a fear that a permanent loss of eyesight would be the result. Fortunately, the sight of one eye was preserved after a long period of almost total blindness, and he has now so far recovered his health as to be able to resume his professional duties, and is announced to appear at the Prince of Wales Opera House to-morrow evening, in Balfe's opera of "The Bohemian Girl." As a vocalist of almost colonial growth, Mr. Beaumont is very popular; his voice, it is stated, has not in any way suffered from his enforced disuse of it.

Gilt Chimney Glasses, Ford's Glassware, Tumblers, &c.—John G. Cohen begs to direct attention to his sales, at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, at 11, gilt chimney glasses; and at half-past 11, invoice of Ford's celebrated glassware, tumblers, kerosene chimneys, &c.—Adv.

Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. have requested us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, clothiers, &c., to their continuation sale of drapery, blankets, clothing, &c.; also, publicans, to their sale of Barclay's bottled stout, this day, at 11 o'clock, at their rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

Death by Drowning.—The City Coroner held an inquiry yesterday, at Charlton's Hotel, Market Wharf, respecting the death of Christopher Lawson, master of the schooner Royal Duke. John Lawson, son of deceased, stated that he went on board the schooner about half-past 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, when he met deceased coming on shore; he advised him to remain on board, as he was not quite sober; deceased, however, went on shore, saying he would not be away more than a minute; as deceased had not returned on board at half-past 9 o'clock, he (witness) became somewhat alarmed, and at his request the mate went to look after him; he went to bed, but was awoke about 10 o'clock by some one calling out that a man was overboard; he immediately went on deck, when he saw deceased in the water on the other side of the wharf; deceased gave a splash and disappeared; the body was recovered almost immediately, and he went off for a doctor. James Pavey, mate of the Royal Duke, stated that at the request of the previous witness he went on shore to look for the deceased; he tried two or three public houses, and at last found him at the Baltic Hotel, and persuaded him to return with him to the schooner, which was lying at the Market Wharf; it was low water and the schooner's rails were about level with the wharf; the distance between the wharf and the vessel was about two feet; there was no light either on the wharf or in the rigging of the vessel; deceased appeared to be so much under the influence of drink on the way to the schooner, that he (witness) offered him his arm, but he declined any assistance; when on the wharf deceased made a step on to the rail of the schooner, and attempted to catch hold of a rope, but in the act of so doing he slipped and fell down between the vessel and the wharf; he caught hold of deceased's arm and held him for some time, but as he was very heavy he was at length compelled to relinquish his hold; he and the watchman on the wharf called for assistance; they had no rope or boat-hook to throw to the deceased, who as soon as he was in the water, commenced swimming under the wharf; he got on a fender, and called to deceased to swim towards him, but instead of doing so he swam in an opposite direction; he and deceased's son and another man then got into a boat belonging to the Nil Desperandum, and went under the wharf, but were unable to see anything of deceased; on coming out, however, they saw his body floating on the water; they at once took him on shore, removed his clothing, and wrapped him in blankets, but the body presented no signs of life; about ten or twelve minutes elapsed from the time deceased fell into the water until his body was recovered; Dr. Wright arrived in about fifteen minutes afterwards. William Fitzgerald, watchman on the Market Wharf, corroborated the evidence of last witness. Dr. Wright stated that on his arrival the usual means for restoring persons apparently drowned were immediately resorted to, and persevered in for about an hour and a half, but the deceased gave no signs of returning animation during that time; having made an external examination of the body, he was of opinion that deceased came to his death from suffocation by drowning whilst in a state of intoxication. Verdict: "Accidentally drowned by falling into the waters of Darling Harbour whilst labouring under the influence of drink."

Miss Aitken's Readings.—Yesterday evening, Miss Aitken gave some excellent selections from her varied *repertoires* of readings, in St. Barnabas Schoolroom, Parramatta-street. She was assisted in her efforts to amuse by Miss Wiseman, Mr. A. Fairfax, Mr. Stanley, and others, whose musical talents contributed largely to the pleasures of the evening. The Hon. G. Eagar, Colonial Treasurer, occupied the chair, and among the occupants of the platform was the Rev. Thomas Smith, incumbent of St. Barnabas's Church. The entertainment commenced with an overture on the pianoforte played by Mr. Stanley. Miss Aitken then gave one of the most—of the many—affecting episodes in Charles Dickens' story of "Bleak House"—the death of Jo', the crossing sweeper. The delivery of the dying lad's pathetic utterances was exquisitely natural, and brought tears to the eyes of many. Passing from grave to gay, Miss Aitken next gave one of the inimitable "Caudle Lectures," and convulsed the audience with the humourous acrimony of poor Job Caudle's better half. Miss Wiseman then sang a charming ballad, which was much applauded, and Miss Aitken read a quaint Scotch ballad written by James Hogg. Mr. Andrew Fairfax sang a very admirable song, founded upon Richelieu's assertion that "There is no such word as fail." This song was vociferously applauded. Edgar Allan Poe's wonderful piece of word-painting—"The Bells"—was read by Miss Aitken most exquisitely, the beautiful broken rhythm of the poem, and the varying cadences, being given full expression. The second portion of the entertainment was made up of various selections. The readings were—"We are Seven," Wordsworth's artless child's story, "Benjie's Christening," Tennyson's "Brook," and the "Charge of the Six Hundred." Miss Wiseman sang the favourite "Maggie's Secret," and Mr. A. Fairfax the "Flying Dutchman." There was a crowded audience, the building being as full as was consistent with comfort. Mr. Stanley acted as accompanyist.

The Prince of Wales Opera House.—The Barber of Seville, which was reproduced last evening with the same cast as on Saturday evening, went very satisfactorily, and the fine acting of Signors De Antoni and Bertolini was rewarded by great applause.

Drowned in a Tank.—We learn from the *Rockhampton Bulletin*:—A child about three years old, the son of a man named Wyatt (in the employment of Mr. White, of the Bank of New South Wales), was drowned in a zinc tank, at its parents' residence, near the old lockup, on Saturday, May 9. The mother was visiting the sick child of a neighbour, when she missed her own child, who had been standing near her. Fancying that the child wanted a drink, she went into her own house for a cup. She dipped the cup into the tank, which is a zinc square taken from a drapery case, and sunk into the ground close by the door of the house; the cover of the tank was off, and on stooping with the cup she touched the child's head with it. She became powerless to rescue the child, but immediately screamed out; several of the neighbours came up, and the child was taken from the tank. Medical aid was summoned, but before it arrived, the child was dead. The ordinary restoratives were, however, applied, but, as may be supposed, with out effect.

A Singular Case.—The *Wallaroo Times* says:—"A case of some interest to publicans and publicans' customers came before the Local Court, Wallaroo, on Monday last. The facts of the case were as follows:—"A person named Lloyd went to the Commercial Hotel with a £1 note belonging to a third party to procure change for it. Lloyd called for a glass of ale and tendered the note with the expectation of receiving the change in silver, but it appeared that he owed the landlord some £2 or £3 for liquor, and when the latter got possession of the note he stuck to it, telling Lloyd that it would go towards wiping off the old score. Lloyd summoned him for the change, 19s. 5d., against which the landlord put in his bill for £2 12s., inclusive of the amount sued for, and judgment was given in favour of the defendant. In bringing his action the plaintiff believed that the landlord had no right to retain the change because it had not been tendered as payment of his account, and also because the £1 note belonged in part to another. But the ruling of the Court showed that the plaintiff's ideas on the subject were erroneous. It appears that a landlord's lien extends not only to the property brought to his house by a debtor, but also to goods brought by the debtor though they should belong to a third party."

Base Line for Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony.—We (*Goulburn Herald*) understand that Mr. Smalley, Government astronomer, is now at Lake George for the purpose of laying down a base line to serve for a future trigonometrical survey of the colony.

Singular Escape.—On Sunday evening last (says the *Southern Argus*) a man named Smith with his wife, carrying their child, were returning to their home at New Country Flats. They had to cross the new unfinished railway bridge over the Wollondilly near Mr. Richard Byrne's public-house. When partly over the bridge, Mrs. Smith missed her footing, and fell down with the child in her arms a depth of forty feet. Strange to relate, neither mother nor child had any bones broken.

The Troubles of Carriers.—The Burrowa correspondent of the *Yass Courier* gives the following account of the losses and inconveniences to which carriers are sometimes exposed:—"One of this class had lately an occasion to visit Sydney to take some loading to Young, and having secured a load of three and a half tons, at the rate of 5s. 6d. per cwt., he travelled without interruption till he reached a portion of the road between Goulburn and Gunning, where his dray, getting into one of the numerous ruts along this line of road, instantly broke down, and in his ineffectual attempts to extricate it, one of his horses got killed and two others were lost. In this sorry plight he reached Burrowa, minus his dray and half his horses, and engaged another carrier to take the goods on to Young for the sum of £9. To sum up his troubles, he broke his dray, lost three horses, £17 expenses to and from Sydney, and received in return £19 5s. to remunerate him for losses and trouble."

Postal Newspapers.—Complaints are often made that newspapers posted in England and directed to persons in this country fail to reach their destination. The *Press News*, in an article headed "Inside the Post Office," gives some clue to this failure, and, moreover, gives some good advice on the subject, which we recommend to the attention of our friends:—"The newspapers were packed away into strong leather bags of about 4 feet long, and 2 feet 6 inches wide, and when filled were shaken down to make each bag hold about 550 papers. While these mountains of newspapers were being thus sorted and packed, the attention of the visitor was drawn to an immense quantity of newspapers all burst open, and without wrappers, which were cast away in a sort of cellar below. These, upon inquiry, appeared to be newspapers which had been carelessly enveloped, and upon mingling with the vast heaps inside the Post Office the flimsy bands by which they were encircled were very soon rent asunder. Here let the occasional sender of newspapers learn a lesson from what he reads. The very best way to send a single copy of newspaper is to write the name and address of the receiver on the margin, and they double up your paper and bind it firmly with a piece of string. This beats all the envelopes in the world, for two very potent reasons; first, it is more secure; and secondly, while the name is written on it, no one will attempt to pilfer it. Without preferring a charge against anyone, it is a growing complaint in the newspaper trade that papers, especially for distant parts, frequently miscarry. From the first posting to the last delivery, a newspaper must of necessity pass through many hands, and if the possession of it is desired by some unprincipled custodian, he has only to whip off a loose, flimsy band, destroy it, and the paper is at once his own, beyond the possibility of proof to the contrary. Not so with a newspaper which has the address written on it; the discovery of this upon a Post-office official would be a punishable crime, and very few would care about incurring the penalty for the prize."

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TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BENDEMERE.

THURSDAY.

DORRINGTON, who escaped from the police some time ago, is in the lockup. He was apprehended this morning by the constable in charge, James M'Cormack, assisted by constable Osborne.

The drought has broken up; it rained all Tuesday every appearance of more.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY, 6 P.M.

For a frontage in Collins-street £180 per foot was bid.

Ascension Day services were held in the Church of England churches, and high mass at St. Francis Cathedral.

It has been suggested to erect a monument to the memory of the late Mr. Vincent.

Mr. Tipping has recovered damages to the amount of £600 from the Hobson's Bay Railway Company for injuries received by an accident when a passenger, on the 11th of November last. Messrs. Higinbotham and Dawson were counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Fellowes and Michie for the defendants.

The lambing in the Western district is good—about 90 per cent.

An inquest was held on the fire in Elizabeth-street, and the jury returned an open verdict. It is, however, believed to have been accidental.

Ether spray has been successfully used in a case of amputation at Geelong Hospital.

An application has been made to take John Sydney's estate out of Court.

Cunliffe and De Witt have been committed for trial on a charge of swindling, in a similar way to that practised by Bathurst.

Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report a large supply of fat cattle; best beef, 15s. to 17s. 6d. per 100 lbs. Of sheep there is a short supply; 56-lb. wethers are worth 10s.

Flour is quoted at £19 10s. to £20.

ARRIVED.—During the night, Alexandra (s.), from Sydney; Cornelia, Gertrude, from Batavia.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

SAILED.—At 5 p.m., City of Melbourne (s.), and at 6 p.m., You Yangs (s.), for Sydney; Alexandra (s.), for Adelaide.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY, 4 p.m.

The repairs to the Coorong's machinery will take too long, the Aldinga will, therefore, take on her passengers and cargo to Melbourne on Saturday.

The balance of the cargo of sugar ex Jane Bell was offered to-day, 1400 bags were sold at the following prices:—Yellow counters, £32 5s. to £33 7s. 6d.; light counters, £34 15s.; brown brewing crystals, £33 5s.; white soft counters, £37 to £37 10s.; white crystals, £37 17s. 6d. to £39; the bidding was very dull.

The corn market is quiet; 80 tons of flour of his own brand was repurchased by a miller for reconveyance up the country.

ARRIVED.—Goschen, from the Baltic, with timber, waiting for orders.

FLINDERS ISLAND.—The following is an extract from a letter written by Mr. O. K. Richardson, S.M., to a friend in Adelaide:—"We had light baffling breezes when off Flinders Island, the sole residents on which are a shepherd named King, his wife, and two children, the youngest a babe two months old. Our kind-hearted mate persuaded the captain to send a boat on shore, which came back with the intelligence that the island had not been visited for four or five months, during which time a fire had broke out which destroyed all the feed, and very nearly reached the poor man's hut. His wife had been confined two days before, and being alarmed for her safety, he was obliged to remove her to a distance, but she and the babe are both hearty and strong now. All their tobacco had been expended some time, and they had no vegetables of any kind. The boat was immediately sent back again with a supply of potatoes and onions and a couple of pounds of tobacco."

THE ENGLISH MAIL.—With reference to the English mail via Suez (says the *Bathurst Times*) the Bathurst people are now worse off than ever. Under the old arrangements things were bad enough in all conscience, for there was seldom more than two or three days allowed for answering English letters; but now we are reduced to two or three hours. The mail yesterday with the English letters was not delivered till about 12 o'clock, and the outgoing mail went away at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There was a great flourish of trumpets a few months ago about the new contract, and it was then stated that the Western District would have ordinarily, at least ten days to reply to English letters, but this appears all to have been knocked on the head to suit the merchants of Sydney. As the people of the interior pay a large share of the postal subsidy in the shape of taxes, we think it is not too much to ask for a little more consideration.

THE CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.—The *Bathurst Times* states that the convicts Barnes and M'Evitt were officially informed, on Saturday last, that the Government had fixed the day for their execution for Tuesday next, the 26th instant. Both men received the intelligence calmly enough, but M'Evitt never loses an opportunity of declaring that he is innocent. Barnes is regularly visited by the Rev. Thomas Sharpe, and applies himself closely to religious matters. M'Evitt has been attended by the Roman Catholic Bishop and another clergyman, as well as by the Sisters of Mercy, since his condemnation. Both men behave in the most exemplary manner, conforming to the prison regulations without murmuring, and apparently are resigned to the awful death that awaits them. It is sincerely to be hoped that they will each confess, for, although there appears to be but little doubt of the guilt of either, still it would be much more satisfactory to the public mind, especially as the men were convicted on purely circumstantial evidence.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT IN NEW ZEALAND.—A rather peculiar feature of the Bankruptcy Act of the Province of Lyttelton is thus commented on in the *Lyttelton Times* of the 9th instant:—"It is found that the new Bankruptcy Act is far from perfect, and requires considerable revision. There is one portion of this Act which is liable to be used as a basis for obnoxious proceedings by an unprincipled creditor acting with others. We refer to clauses 323 and 327, giving power to the trustee and two supervisors to hold a court in their private offices (they being creditors and traders), and to summon before them any person they choose to think knows anything respecting the bankrupt's estate. It appears, also, that they have the power to administer an oath. Now, evidence obtained in this *exparte* way might, and certainly would, seriously prejudice the interests of pending actions, where no person so summoned was concerned, and the law would be violated in a legal manner. Besides, this mercantile court might be made a weapon of serious offence in the hands of unscrupulous men. We believe we are correct in stating that most of the legal profession deem this clause quite unnecessary and dangerous."

LAW IN PASTORAL MATTERS.—A point of law of great importance has arisen (says the *Pastoral Times*) in connection with a station just seized in Southern Riverina by the mortgagee of the property. He is empowered by the mortgage deed to take possession of sheep (some tens of thousands), but there is nothing said about the increase. As one-half of the ewes have lambed and the other half are expected to lamb, a question of right arises as to whether the mortgagee can claim the lambs already dropped, and if he cannot, can he remove the ewes that have not lambed? Of course much will depend on the wording of the deed, and as we hear that it does not provide for the disposal of the increase in the flocks, the matter is open to being much litigated.

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE PRESENT SEASON.—The *Gundagai Times* of Saturday observes, there is no present appearance of the much desired rainfall in our locality. On Monday promising grey clouds covered the sky, and there was a moist cool change in the atmosphere that seemed to betoken an approaching shower, at least; but these promising appearances proved deceptive both in Gundagai and Tumut, though we believe in the latter place there was some rain among the hills near Blowering. Since then sunshine and dust have reigned triumphant, and on Friday the weather in Gundagai was as warm as that of midsummer. The unwelcome event of a dry winter and its attendant misfortunes appear more probable than ever. We hear the same tale of drought and parched vegetation from all districts in the colony, and the *Border Post* predicts that if this extraordinary weather continues much longer, those farmers who have sown will be under the necessity of seeding again; for without doubt, with the grain sown since the earth was only partially moist, or rather more dry than moist, there is the greatest danger of 'malting' taking place."

GREAT FIRE IN AUCKLAND, N.Z.—The *Lyttelton Times* of the 7th instant contains a telegram dated the previous day, in which it is stated that a fire occurred in Grey-street, Auckland, on the morning of April 28; nine shops and houses were burned. The people had to leap from their houses.

The poorest are not unfrequently the happiest. A Sultan who, as a cure for low spirits, was directed by his medical adviser to wear the shirt of the happiest man in his dominions, selected a gay and reckless fellow, but on stripping him for his shirt, found he didn't wear one.

THE LATE BOILER ACCIDENT.

DEPUTATION TO THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of Messrs. J. Brewster, W. R. Piddington, M.L.A., and J. F. Josephson, M.L.A., representing the A. S. N. Company; J. Campbell, M.L.A., and F. J. Thomas, representing the Hunter River New Company; F. Mitchell, M. Metcalfe, and W. Williams, representing the Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation Company; J. Fairfax, Edye Manning, and J. Stewart, M.L.A., representing the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company; Captain Wiseman, representing the Clarence and New England Steam Company; and Mr. A. Garran, waited upon the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, at his office, at noon yesterday.

The deputation was introduced to Mr. Eagar by Mr. PIDDINGTON, who stated that the principal object that the gentlemen forming the deputation had in view in waiting upon him was to present the following memorial:—

Sydney, 18th May, 1868.

The Honorable Geoffrey Eagar, Esq., M P., Minister for Finance and Trade, &c., &c.

Sir,—We beg most respectfully to bring under your notice a practice which now prevails, of testing marine steam boilers by an hydraulic pressure, double that of the extreme pressure to which they are to be subjected under steam when working.

This practice, for which there appears to be no authority under the Board of Trade Regulations, is, we would respectfully represent, most destructive to the boilers which are subjected to it, and in its after consequences exposes to most serious risks human life and property.

Under these circumstances, we beg to submit that if the Government entertain any doubt that this system should at once be discontinued, the question might be submitted to the determination of a commission of properly qualified men.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
John Brewster, Chairman A. S. N. Co.
M. Metcalfe, Director I. S. N. Co.
C. Wiseman, Manager C. and N. E. S. N. Co.
Benjamin Lee, Chairman H. R. N. S. N. Co.
Francis Mitchell, Chairman C. and R. R. Steam Navigation Co.
William Shaw, Sup. Eng. P. and O. S. N. Company.
J. Shoobert, Secretary and Agent Bulli Coal Mining Company

Mr. PIDDINGTON then said, the deputation which he had the honour to accompany, represented all the New South Wales Steam Navigation Companies, and they desired to complain of a practice that had recently grown up of testing steam boilers by what was called the hydraulic test to the extent of double the working steam pressure required. All the gentlemen present, he believed, were of opinion that this practice was not acknowledged nor in vogue in England, and that it was, comparatively, a novelty here; that when carried to the extent of double the working pressure of the boiler it was more likely to result in danger to life and property entrusted to the steam companies for conveyance than to the security of both from injury. On a recent occasion an accident occurred on board the steamer Clarence, when proceeding down the harbour, by which the life of one of her firemen was lost. This steamer was fitted with boilers comparatively new, being only two years old, and during that two years they had been tested four times, at intervals of about six months, by the engineer appointed under the Steam Navigation Act. The last test, he believed, was in February last, when the cold water test was applied to the extent of forty pounds per inch. Within three months of the time when the test was so applied, and while the vessel was proceeding down the harbour, on her voyage to Brisbane, but before she reached Fort Denison, an accident occurred which resulted in the death of one of her firemen, although the pressure at the time was only nine pounds per inch, being half the authorised working steam pressure. Many persons, including engineers of acknowledged character and standing, were really of opinion that the pressure by the hydraulic test was much more likely to cause accidents than to afford to life and property security against them. It was under these circumstances that the deputation approached the Minister with a view to ask the Government to discontinue at once this new system of testing boilers; or, if not, to authorise inquiry by a commission of practical men, with a view to ascertain by the evidence of engineers whether such a practice ought to be discontinued or not.

Mr. EDYE MANNING also expressed opinions similar to those given by the previous speaker.

The Hon. the TREASURER said that all the gentlemen forming the deputation were men of business, and he was also particularly busy, and therefore it would be useless to waste their and his time in discussion. He would at once say that he was favourable to an investigation, but in such an important matter he would not like to act without consulting his colleagues. This he would do immediately; no time should be lost; and he would be glad if the deputation would mention the names of gentlemen who would be practically acquainted with the subject, but not in connection with any of the steam companies now represented.

Several names of engineers were submitted, and the hon. Treasurer concluded by assuring the deputation that he was entirely with them in their desire to have the test altered if it should be so recommended by the commissioners. The deputation then withdrew, and were much gratified by the polite reception they had received from Mr. Eagar.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S HIGHLAND BRIGADE.

A PUBLIC meeting, for the purpose of taking steps towards the formation of a Scotch Volunteer Corps, to be called the Duke of Edinburgh's Highland Brigade, was held last evening at Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street. There was a very large attendance of persons interested in the movement. The chair was occupied by Mr. E. W. Cameron.

The CHAIRMAN said he was exceedingly gratified at seeing such a large attendance on such an occasion, for it augured well for the success of the movement. The "Highland Brigade" had a nice, fine, blowy sound with it, and he knew that at the expression of the words every Scotchmen felt a desire to be doing something. The glorious old Highlanders were never found in the rear in times of danger and trial, and he felt pleased at the prospect that in this land, far distant from old Scotland, such a movement as the one they were engaged in had been set on foot. The object, he thought, all would admit to be a good one. Volunteer institutions have become so thoroughly recognised throughout Great Britain and her colonies, that the very name implied good citizenship, loyalty, and everything that was good and noble in man. Those who were ready to defend and guard their country without any coercive measures were men who would always be looked upon by their fellow-citizens with respect and honour. The object of the present movement was, as he had said, a good one; and Scotchmen would, he doubted not, enter into it with heart and soul. If that meeting recorded their opinion that the proposed brigade should be formed, he would ask them to enter on their work vigorously, and get the company formed, drilled, and thoroughly organised, and carry out the movement from beginning to end with a determination worthy of Scotchmen. Some little differences of opinion might probably arise, but they must be set aside; and little disappointments might occasionally be experienced, but they must not be allowed to interfere with them. One of the stanchest supporters of the Volunteer movement, Captain Baynes, was present, and he was sure that that gentleman would feel proud to see the Highland Brigade organised. He (Mr. Cameron) would give the movement his hearty co-operation, and he hoped the members of the brigade would conduct themselves as soldiers, and as Scotchmen ought to do. (Cheers.)

Dr. CAMPBELL said that at the very commencement of volunteering in this country he was impressed with the idea that a Highland Brigade should be formed. He broached the subject to several personal friends at that time, and although they gave him every encouragement, he had not time to do anything personally. The late unfortunate occurrence with regard to his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, revived the idea in his mind, and he thought it was a very fitting opportunity to bring the subject again before his fellow countrymen. He accordingly inserted a letter in the *Herald*, which was the means of leading to steps being taken, which had resulted in that meeting. He also wrote to his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, asking, if the movement met with his approval, that he would allow the brigade, when formed, to be named in his honour; and a few days afterwards he received a reply from Lieutenant Haig, stating that his Royal Highness cordially approved of the movement, and would be pleased to allow the corps to be called the "Duke of Edinburgh's Highland Brigade." He had since been spoken to by several persons who seemed to be somewhat annoyed at the establishment of such a corps, on the grounds of its being of a national or partizan character. But he informed them that the brigade was to be formed on the foundation of true patriotism. He knew it might be urged that there was no occasion for the formation of such a corps, as there was no likelihood of war breaking out for the present. But it was impossible to say how long peace would reign, and it was well to be prepared for the time when war might break out. And he was sure that when the Highland brigade had been enrolled and drilled, they would always be ready to utter the terrible cry of the "claymore." He moved, "That a Scottish Volunteer corps be organised, to be designated the Duke of Edinburgh's Highland Brigade, in accordance with his Royal Highness Prince Alfred's permission."

Mr. G. RATTRAY seconded the motion, and expressed his warm interest in the movement.

The motion was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Mr. K. MACINTYRE moved the second resolution, "That a committee of twelve be formed to carry out this object, and to draw up a report to be laid before a future meeting, suggesting a suitable form of dress, the clan-tartan to be worn, and any other matters that they may consider advantageous to the furtherance of the formation of the brigade." They had met there that evening to express their desire to strengthen the ranks of their Sydney volunteers; and that they proposed to do by marching into the field a corps or two clad in the ancient garb of old Scotland. They were one in will; and as will was power, what barrier was there to their success. There were, it was true, in this community, as in others, certain individuals who were ever ready to oppose anything that did not accommodate itself to their particular taste, and there were persons who objected to the Highland garb, and said it showed a barbaric taste. But was not war barbarism of the most dreadful kind, and especially in the present day? and therefore, when they put on the Highland garb to learn the art of war, to defend their country, did they not put on a suitable dress? The Duke of Edinburgh had conferred upon the brigade the dignity of his title, an honour which he was convinced they would prove themselves worthy of. Their object was a noble one, namely, the defence of their adopted country; and he hoped they would carry it to a successful issue, and demonstrate to the world the loyalty of a people who, although at one time England's most desperate foe, were now her most faithful champions. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. FRASER seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. ALEXANDER OGILVIE moved,—"That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee:—The Hon. John Hay, Dr. Campbell, the Hon. John Campbell, Messrs. John Cameron, K. Macintyre, R. M'Donald, James Bannerman, A. Ogilvie, A. Frazer, W. Barker, George Rattray, and William Donald." He thought it was of some importance that the Scotchmen of the colony should have some opportunity of showing their patriotism in a manner which would not interfere with the interests of a single individual, nor with the interests of the community at large. It had been said by a great writer that the reason Scotchmen got on so well, in whatever part of the world they went, was because they possessed great spirit of adaptability. He thought the Scotchmen in this colony had shown that spirit in an eminent degree; and he was quite sure that in the formation of the Highland brigade they would not destroy that spirit of adaptability, or in any sense interfere with the national institutions which it was to the interest of Scotchmen to support. By the formation of the brigade they would unite themselves; and would preserve amongst themselves and disseminate amongst their fellow colonists, and hand down to their children some of those noble characteristics which had elevated Scotchmen to every rank in the world. Another reason why they should adopt the Highland costume was because Highlanders have shown themselves eminently qualified to take a leading position in all battles into which they have been drawn. The history of British conquest throughout the world had shown that the Highlanders have always been foremost in bearing the brunt of battle, and in helping in an eminent degree to the noble results which the armies of Britain have attained. And if the proposed Highland Brigade was formed, and its members actuated by the spirit of their forefathers, they would add to the laurels of New South Wales, and give to our Volunteer companies a valuable addition. (Cheers.)

The motion was seconded by Mr. BANNERMAN, and carried unanimously.

At the conclusion of the meeting over sixty names were enrolled; and a list (as per advertisement) is lying at the Volunteer Brigade Office, for the signatures of intending members,—Scotchmen and descendants of Scotchmen being the qualification for membership.

Three cheers were then given to the Queen—three to the Duke of Edinburgh—three to Dr. Campbell, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Sherriff and the gentlemen connected with the movement;—and three cordial cheers were given to Mr. Clark for his kindness in gratuitously granting the use of his room.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

QUEENSLAND.

FROM Cleveland Bay and Port Denison we are in receipt of papers to the 2nd, from Gladstone to the 7th, and from Rockhampton to the 12th instant.

With regard to the Cape River diggings, the *Cleveland Bay Express* observes:—"We cannot help giving a word of warning to those in the Southern portion of this colony, as well as of the neighbouring colonies, intending to pay a visit to the Cape River, against their coming up to our port in too large numbers with the present scarcity of water, as by their so doing they will not only experience disappointment themselves, but will also most probably inflict an injury on the diggers already occupying the ground, as well as mar, to a great extent, the future prospects of our Cape River gold-fields. We should strongly recommend a gradual and steady increase of population, as long as reports continue favourable; but we must deprecate in the strongest terms any great rush under the present circumstances, and until it is known for certain that there is a more plentiful supply of water. After June rain does not generally fall until the months of October or November, or sometimes even later; and our regular wet season in these parts may be said to commence with the early year, and continue till the beginning of April."

The same journal glorifies Townsville in the following terms:—"It is rumoured that the Bowen jetty is about to be removed to Townsville. This step is to be taken owing to the utter uselessness of its present locality, and to the decayed state into which Bowen has fallen within the last few months, in consequence of our port being now the recognised port all through the colonies of the Cape River Diggings."

The black (aboriginal) question (says the *Port Denison Times*) is daily assuming a more serious aspect in this part of Australia. Complaints are constantly coming in of the ruinous losses to which the owners of coast runs are subjected. The extent to which the stock has in some cases been reduced is almost incredible; we hear of one station where there should be 8000 head, but where at present they cannot muster half as many hundreds as they should have thousands. This, no doubt, is the extreme case, but there are plenty of others nearly as bad. The loss of shepherds, stockmen, and travellers killed by blackfellows is of such frequent occurrence as scarcely to call for any comment.

The *Peak Downs Telegram* of the 5th says:—"Numbers of diggers, locally termed "Cape pigeons," have of late been passing through Clermont on their way northward. The news from the Cape is conflicting, but on the whole so encouraging as to almost depopulate our own gold-field, which still, however, shows a large average yield per head. At the Springs Rush prospects are very encouraging, the deep shaft showing an average return of two or three ounces to the load. When the Cape fever has subsided we may expect the Peak Downs diggings to go a-head again."

NEW ZEALAND.

From Lyttelton we are in receipt of papers to the 9th, and from Hokitika to the 14th instant.

With reference to the salmon ova, the *Lyttelton Times* of the 9th instant reports:—"The Acclimatisation Society has been peculiarly fortunate in the weather which has prevailed since the receipt of the ova, and should it continue the chances of hatching successfully will be greatly increased. A cold bleak atmosphere is a most important item in the treatment of salmon ova, and very considerably lessens the labours of the Curator, in regulating the temperature in the breeding boxes. Up to yesterday evening about a dozen more dead ova had been removed, but this is nothing more than what Mr. Johnson allowed for, and still leaves a wide margin between the number now in the boxes and the number expected to be hatched. Since Thursday an improvement has been effected in the apparatus for reducing the temperature of the water obtained from the artesian well. Instead of the table originally adopted, a species of ladder, fixed at an angle of thirty degrees, and having broad slates for steps, is placed under the pipe to receive the water. The flow is immediately expanded on descending to the ladder, and then falls alternately from one slate to another—ten in number—until it reaches the channel leading to the fish-house. In addition to this, other improvements of a minor character have also been effected. The ice which accompanied the ova from Otago has been stored in the house prepared for reception, and will be much more than sufficient for the hatching.

With regard to the political trials at Hokitika the *West Coast Times* of the 14th observes:—"The most important part of Mr. Justice Richmond's charge is that referring to the impending political trials. His Honor enunciated broad and comprehensive principles of law, as bearing upon these cases. What a Judge, in his address to the Grand Jury, has thought it right and legitimate to say, on an occasion of so much interest, it cannot be wrong for us to refer to. The law may be distinctly laid down, without any pre-judgment of facts. It will be for the jury by whom the prisoners are to be tried, to determine to what extent the facts proved in evidence establish the allegations of the indictment. It is for the Judge to give his direction as to the nature of the facts necessary to be proved in order to sustain the indictment. On this point his Honor was very distinct and clear, in laying down the law as to what constitutes an illegal assemblage, and by his lucid exposition the duties of both juries will be very greatly facilitated."

The accounts from the Kanieri Lake rush, says the *West Coast Times*, although not so favourable as we could wish, are by no means devoid of attraction, and decidedly indicate the existence of an extensive goldfield in that direction. Heavy gold is still getting in the gully first opened, where about forty diggers are at work, and we are informed on good authority that another patch of payable ground has been opened about half a mile down the gully from the prospector's claim. It is shallow, and contains a heavy stoup of washdirt, very stony, but rich enough in gold to—according to prospect—pay from 30s. to £2 for sluicing. It is reported that a nugget, weighing an ounce and a quarter, was found on Saturday last near the prospectors' claim; and, also, that another rush had broken out close to the Lake.

The *Dispatch* of the 11th says: "The question has been discussed during the last few days amongst the *quidnuncs*, whether Mr. Ireland can be allowed to appear in the Supreme Court without going through the formal preliminaries of admission to the bar of New Zealand. We believe we may set the question at rest. Mr. Ireland, as a Queen's Counsel, is not only entitled to appear in any of the Queen's Courts in the colonies, but to take precedence of barristers of the outer bar. Another curious question may be raised, although we are not aware that it has been in this instance—viz., how far it is in rule for a Queen's Counsel to accept a retainer against the Crown for prisoners charged with sedition, without special leave from the law officers of the Crown."

The special reporter of the *West Coast Times*, in his investigation into the Addison Flat Riot occurrences has discovered that the following seditious resolution was sent down by the Celtic Committee for publication in the Westport papers. The following report of a meeting of the Celtic Committee held at Addison's Flat yesterday evening, has been handed to us by Mr. Duffy, secretary to the committee:—"The Celtic Committee met at the Royal Hotel. Mr. Clune in the chair. Present—Dr. Donevan, Messrs. O'Connell, Dillen, Broderick, Gallaher, and Duffy. Dr. Donevan proposed, and Mr. O'Connell seconded, the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:—'That within the opinion of this meeting, if the Government does authorise the removing of the cross from the Hokitika Cemetery that we, the Celtic race of Addison's Flat, do take it as tantamount to throwing down the gauntlet of defiance; and we on the other hand do hereby guarantee to accept that same acknowledgment of defiance and maintain to the best of our ability that same cross in its original position.'"

Some people herald forth their benevolence to the world, while others trouble no more about it. The Quakers belong to the latter class, for merely by accident it has come out that they are in the habit of giving substantial meals to over seven hundred at a time of the poor of Blackfriars, Lambeth, and New-cut.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

FROM Grahamstown we have files to the 20th.

His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse left Capetown on the 18th March for Aliwal North, on an "annexing" tour.

A gentleman from the Free State says that the Volksraad (says the *Free Press*) have passed a resolution that they will fight with the British Government, and that Mr. Brand has resigned, on the plea that he is a British subject.

The *Grahamstown Journal* contains the following on the customs of the Kafirs:—"We are informed that Kreli, some time ago, issued an order to all Kafirs in the colony as well as in his own district that the ceremony of circumcision should be delayed until his son—the son of his great wife—was eligible for the rite. The time is now approaching, and we are told that young fellows are going into Kafirland in troops, to the great inconvenience of the farmers whose service they desert. Those who are now circumcised with the young chief will, according to a Kafir custom, be considered to be under peculiar obligations to devote themselves to him. From what we can learn, Kreli has still considerable power over the Kafirs of all, or nearly all tribes."

As annexation of the Free State to the British empire is considered by many a very probable event, we (*Transvaal Argus*) trust the day may not be far distant, when all the settlements occupying the Southern portion of the continent of Africa may be united into a kingdom, with a prince of the blood Royal at their head, known as "The United Provinces of South Africa," and extending from Capetown to the Zambesi, possessing two very rich and extensive gold-fields, which would be found to compensate for that precarious article of export—wool. Were such a measure resolved upon, it would be hailed by a vast number as the only cure for all evils from which we at present suffer. It seems ridiculous, that a number of small states should exist in such close proximity, and yet each have its own government, all acting independently of each other, each engaging in its own miserable little wars on its own account, to the detriment of the whole. Sooner or later all these provinces must become one, the sooner therefore the better.

Adverting to the state of affairs in the Orange Free State, the *Friend* observes:—"Matters still remain in *statu quo*, apparently awaiting the arrival of the 'coming man,'—his Excellency Sir P. E. Wodehouse. Hostilities have, so to say, ceased, despite the warlike tone of his Honor's last despatch to the Governor. The commandoes, or what remains of them, are still lying encamped under the T'Kimi, but no fresh act of hostility has been attempted, except against some Basutos, who remained after the capture, in a strong position or rocky fastness of the above mountain. We have not yet heard with what success these operations have been attended. The commandoes are no longer so strong as they were, a goodly number of the burghers having been allowed to return to their homes after the capture of the T'Kimi, and others having left in considerable number in charge of the captured stock. It is intended, we understand, to send out patrols to the Platberg and Corannaberg, to clear those strongholds of any Basutos who may be lurking there; but there is no present intention to attack Thaba Bosigo or to cross the new line, *i. e.*, Moshesh's present line according to the treaty of April, 1866, till after the interview with Sir Philip Wodehouse has taken place."

The *Natal Herald* reports that the expedition that left Durban on the 5th of November, to ascertain particulars of copper ore, said to be found in great abundance in the territories of a Basuto tribe just beyond and adjoining the Transvaal State, returned on the 4th March, after an absence of about three months, including a detention of three weeks at Leydenburg. The chief gave his visitors a hearty welcome; the distance to the mines from the chief's kraal being, by all accounts, about twenty-five miles. Specimens of the copper in rods and of the ore have been brought down, and are now with Mr. W. H. Evans, the chief promoter of the expedition. The travellers have brought with them a deed of agreement for the working of the mines between the chief and the explorers.

The *Mercantile Advertiser* of the 23rd March says:—It has now been proved beyond all possibility of doubt that the estimate of Mr. Thomas, the miner, respecting the commercial value of the lignite coal that he has recently obtained a few inches below the ground surface in the neighbourhood of Klapmuts, is substantially correct. As Mr. Thomas has from the first stated, the *lignite*, owing to imperfect formation, does not contain sufficient bitumen to make it kindle with the facility of ordinary mineral coal; therefore, in lighting the furnace fire a layer of wood and Newcastle coal was put in as usual, but this having once kindled, the lignite was used for firing, and burned with a steady and very intense heat. Making allowance for the loss of heat caused by sundry experiments that necessitated the frequent opening of the furnace door, it was estimated by the engineer in charge that steam was got up almost as speedily as if ordinary firing had been used, and when the machinery was in motion, the necessary amount of steam was kept up without any difficulty. Two descriptions of lignite were tried—one a laminated sample, the formation of which would evidently point to its vegetable origin; and the other a dense and apparently more bituminous specimen. Both kinds burned with effect, but the laminated was the most easily consumed, and left the least residue.

DUNNEEN v. WALLWORK.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your report of this case you have inflicted upon me a very severe and unjust aspersion; and, as a matter of common justice. I am sure you will not refuse a small space in your columns to enable me to reply. I shall be glad if you will inform the public upon whose evidence it was that you felt justified in printing the following words,—"And there was some evidence that Woodward was not a man to whose evidence credit ought to be given."

The part which I took in this case was one originally intended as an act of pure kindness towards the plaintiff whom I believed to be unjustly and illegally treated. He had my advice and aid; fortified by the opinion of counsel upon his case; and all that could be reasonably required at my hands was performed by me on his behalf to the best of my unbiassed judgment and ability.

In return for my services I have never received one half-penny from Dunneen, or any acknowledgment for the assistance I rendered him.

Reluctantly I was compelled to give evidence for the defendant at the late *de bene esse* examination held at this town before Mr. Edwards, and any lawyer will say that my evidence was fair, straightforward, and unequivocal.

It is quite true that I am not admitted; that I have never applied for admission, although qualified so to do; but all my actions are open and above board, and at public service for fair criticism.

You must allow, however, that such a sweeping charge as that contained in your report reflects most injuriously against me; and its being indeed untrue (for the sake of my family) I ask you, in justice, to moderate the injury you have done me, or disclose the name of the person upon whose evidence you felt justified in giving publicity to such an unwarrantable assertion. Your issue of Friday having only just come to hand, you will pardon a very hurried note, which I trust you will allow to be made public.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. HEWLETT WOODWARD.

Young, May 18.

[There was evidence by one witness to the effect mentioned by Mr. Woodward. There was other evidence with reference to this gentleman which, not being of importance, was not reported. By whom this evidence was given Mr. Woodward can easily ascertain for himself.—ED.]

TRADES UNIONS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The correspondence relating to the Shipwrights' Union, lately in your columns, bears so strongly upon the real advancement and progress of this country, that the more the subject is thoroughly ventilated and argued upon its merits, the sooner will the Trades Unions be convinced that the principles upon which they are now acting are as wrong as injurious to the class I believe they really desire to benefit. For the present, it needs little, I am sorry to say, to show that want of employment and consequent distress is felt by the trades generally of this country. There is a manliness about the working class, they would not like to admit this; but let them fairly ask how many days in the year is the majority of them without work? This is the vital point to have remedied. The consequence is, want of confidence in employment of capital. Capital and labour at issue, the country's progress is retrograde. Working together, all is prosperity; they must shake hands, and that cordially too; they are powerful together—powerless divided. Labour should, and will, with common sense and industry, become capital; their interests are identical and inseparable. I can hardly better show how capital stands just now—it cannot employ labour without loss—no industry will give a profit. Of course, I speak in general terms for investment of capital; confidence has gone and the country's progress at a stand-still. The Government advertised last week for £438,000 capital; not knowing what to do, lent at a less rate than 4½ per cent. this enormous sum (nearly half a million); and I am well assured part of the loan has been sold to give only 3½ per cent. Now, in a country like this, surely there must be something unsound if distress is with labour and capital thus employed. The remedy is in the working class; let labour and capital work together, do away at once, and for ever, with combinations that attempt to put things in a false position. Let everything be competitive on some fair principles, the deserving and industrious artisan take his labour to the best market, the worthless must amend or suffer.

I wish well to the working classes, and my earnest desire is, that the thinking part of the Trades Unions will turn these few remarks over in their minds, and make an effort to bring capital and labour into a better understanding with each other; the country will then advance—the artisan and labourer in positions of comfort and ultimate independence.

Yours, &c.,
E. W. CAMERON.

Ewenton, Balmain, 21st May.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Having several times heard of the imposition practised by 'bus conductors, or, as they are more commonly called, 'bus boys, on females and children, I wish to bring under notice a case that occurred on Friday last, trivial, it is true, but I think important.

My little boy, 10 years of age and somewhat deformed, got into a Woolloomooloo 'bus in King-street about a quarter-past 4 o'clock, for the purpose of returning home after going to Balmain. A gentleman in the 'bus talking to the child, perhaps struck with the smallness of his stature, or what not, got out about [illegible]-street, telling the conductor to take for that little boy. My son said he had the money to pay his fare. The gentleman said, "Never mind; keep that for pocket money." Now the 'bus boy, knowing he had the money, made him pay it again on the top of the hill, where my boy got out. If the gentleman in question would be kind enough to communicate with me, verifying the truth of this, I should feel obliged, as my boy would know the conductor again.

Yours obediently,
R. JOYNER.

Rushcutter's Bay, May 18.

RANDWICK LOYALTY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Allow me space in your valuable journal to express my astonishment at the apparent absence of loyalty of the Mayor and Aldermen of this borough, who have (whilst we are still witnessing the display of bunting in honour of Prince Alfred's visit) appointed the birthday of our illustrious Queen as the day for holding a court of appeal against the absurd assessments levied upon property in this borough.

I am sure no justice or justices will be so disloyal as to devote this day to any business whatever, and the sooner this is rectified and another day fixed the better for all concerned.

RESIDENT.

LATE HOURS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Will you permit me to call the attention of the management of the Victoria Theatre to the inconvenient hour at which the performance usually terminates. Mr. Lyster arranges so that the curtain falls before eleven o'clock, but Mr. Hoskins gives us too much of a good thing, and it is close upon midnight, and sometimes long past, before his performances are over. By arranging the programme so that those living in the suburbs may get home before the "small hours," he will not only benefit himself, but confer a boon upon his patrons.

Yours, &c.,
EARLY BIRD.

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE thirteenth half-yearly meeting of the Bank of New Zealand was held at the Head Office, Auckland, on the 29th ultimo. The following report and balance sheets were submitted and adopted:—

The depression which has continued throughout New Zealand during the past six months, and the increased caution necessarily exercised in the prosecution of the Bank's business have temporarily diminished profits, a result which the directors doubt not has been anticipated by most of the proprietors.

After providing for all bad and doubtful dependencies, and making the usual appropriations in reduction of bank premises and furniture accounts, the net profit amounts to ...		£29,424 4 3
To which has to be added—		
Balance of undivided profit at 30th September ...		16,118 6 4
Leaving now available for division ...		45,542 10 7
Of which the directors recommend the following appropriation:—		
To payment of dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum ...	£25,000 0 0	
To bonus of 5s. per share, equal to 5 per cent. per annum ...	12,500 0 0	
To balance carried to profit and loss new account ...	8,042 10 7	
		£45,542 10 7

The dividend and bonus will be payable at Head Office, Auckland, on Friday, the 1st of May, and at branches, on receipt of advice.

Aggregate Balance Sheet of the Bank of New Zealand, at 31st March, 1868, including London Office Balances at 31st December, 1867.

DR.	
Bank stock ...	£500,000 0 0
Reserve fund ...	150,000 0 0
Notes in circulation ...	305,288 0 0
Bills in circulation ...	771,182 14 10
Deposits and other liabilities ...	1,926,744 14 3
Balance of profit and loss account at 30th September last ...	16,118 6 4
Net profit for half-year ...	29,424 4 3
	£3,698,757 19 8

CR.	
Coin and cash balances at London bankers ...	£503,656 9 11
Bullion on hand and in transitu ...	174,030 0 1
Government securities ...	457,600 0 0
Notes and bills of other banks ...	2,643 11 6
Landed property ...	21,064 10 6
Bank premises, furniture, and stationery ...	81,696 9 4
Insurance account ...	3,740 7 6
Bills receivable, bills discounted, and other debts due to the bank ...	2,364,926 10 10
	£3,698,757 19 8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum	£25,000 0 0
To bonus of 5s. per share ...	12,500 0 0
To balance carried to profit and loss "new account" ...	8,042 10 7
	£45,542 10 7
By balance of profit at 30th September last ...	16,118 6 4
By Net profit of half-year after writing off bad debts...	29,424 4 3
	£45,542 10 7

RESERVE FUND.

To balance ...	£150,000 0 0
By balance from last statement ...	£150,000 0 0

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.

BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses; at 12 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

MARTYN AND CO.—At the Bazaar, at 12 o'clock, The Bars and Fruit Stalls at the Albert Cricket Ground.

S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

W. G. HENFREY.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Bones, and Horns.

IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at half-past 11 o'clock, Tallow, Oil, Hides, Leather, &c.

J. DEVLIN, JUN.—At his Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Calfskins, &c.

MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Bacon, Hams, Hair, Horns, Bones, &c.

J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Chimney-glasses; at half-past 11 o'clock, Glassware, Kerosene Lamp Chimneys.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Manchester Goods, Drapery, Slops, Bottled Stout, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Oilmen's Stores, Baking Powder, Cheese, Canvas, Twine, Corrugated Iron, Teas, Coffee, Candles, Currants, Herrings, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock, Pigs, Calves, Suckers, Poultry, Greaves, Pumpkins, Dead Pigs, Milch Cows; at half-past 1 o'clock, Butter, Eggs, Honey, Lard, Bacon, Cheese; at 3 o'clock, Oranges.

G. CUNNINGHAM.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize; at Black Swan, at 11 o'clock, Pigs, Poultry, Sheep, Calves, Eggs, &c.

J. B. LAVERACK.—At the Railway at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Black Swan Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Sheep, Carcase Mutton and Pork, Poultry, Eggs, Pigs, Calves, &c.

R. BELL.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at 11 o'clock, Poultry, Pigs, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Bacon, &c.

H. MOSES.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, and Maize; at the Square and Compass, at 12 o'clock, Poultry, Eggs, Calves, Pigs, Milch Cow, &c.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at half-past 11 o'clock, Fat Calves, Pigs, Suckers, Dead Pigs; at 1 o'clock, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, Honey, Bacon, &c.

C. TEALE.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Stock-in-trade of a Storekeeper; at 11 o'clock, Damaged Greys, Shirts, Moleskins, and Jeans.

THE BREECH-LOADER COMPETITION.—The first report of the sub-committee on breech-loaders, which has just been rendered, will, the *Pall-mall Gazette* fears, be disappointing, both to the competitors and the public. This report deals only with the first stage of the inquiry—with the selection, that is to say, of the prize arm. By the War Office advertisement, 22nd October, 1866, three prizes were offered: a prize of £1000 for the arm "which, on combination of all the qualities, is considered by the committee to be the best submitted;" a second reward of £600 for the arm which, "while attaining a satisfactory degree of excellence in other particulars, is selected for merit in respect to its breech mechanism;" and a third reward of £400 for the best cartridge. It is not very satisfactory to have to record that none of the arms submitted satisfied the whole of the conditions imposed by this advertisement. By very far the larger portion of the arms failed in some elementary conditions, such as length, weight, or not being submitted before the prescribed date. From the arms which did fulfil these conditions the committee selected nine for trial, viz., the Albini and Braendlin, the Remington, the Fosbery, the Burton (two systems), the Peabody, the Martini, the Joslyn, and the Henry rifles. In the course of the competition which followed this selection, and which had been in active progress since November last, every one of the competing arms sooner or later fell short in some degree of the minimum of excellence prescribed. The consequence is that the committee have not awarded their £1000 prize at all. They have given the £600 prize (for breech mechanism) to Mr. Henry's gun. This arm is a "small-bore" (455-inch) rifle, very similar in the arrangement of its breech-action to the well-known Sharp's carbine; that is to say, the breech is closed by a sliding vertical block, which is depressed for the admission of the cartridge by a lever underneath the trigger-guard. The piston or striker passes diagonally downwards through the breech-block, and is struck by a hammer. The Boxer cartridge is employed with the gun. This arm is known to most persons who take an interest in rifles. It won the £100 prize of the National Rifle Association in 1865, and it acquitted itself very creditably last year at Wimbledon. The report awarding the cartridge prize has, we believe, not been rendered.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

Brandy ...	£489 10 6
Gin ...	122 19 5
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters ...	12 14 0
Rum ...	246 10 0
Perfumed spirits ...	5 14 6
All other spirits ...	97 0 0
Wine ...	130 3 0
Tobacco and snuff ...	190 19 6
Tea ...	24 7 6
Coffee and chicory ...	27 6 0
Sugar, unrefined ...	17 2 7
Dried fruits ...	42 15 0
Rice ...	30 0 0
Opium ...	88 10 0
Bonding warehouse duty ...	50 5 0
Pilotage ...	29 18 0
Ad valorem ...	153 16 0
Total ...	£1759 11 1

The foreign arrivals to-day comprise the Charlotte Andrews, from Calcutta, with 8800 bags rice, 220 cases castor oil; and the Professor Van Boone Mesch, with part of original cargo, from Rotterdam, including 3509 cases geneva and 200 bundles candles.

The Egmont (s.), from Hokitika, brought 4338 oz. of gold.

The report of the Bank of New Zealand for the half-year ending 31st March, shows net profits for that period amounting to £29,424 4s. 3d., which, added to £16,118 6s. 4d. brought forward from previous account, left a balance of undivided profits amounting to £45,542 10s. 7d. From this a dividend and bonus at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum was declared, and a credit balance of £8042 10s. 7d. carried to next account.

Mr. E. T. Beilby has been elected a director of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, in the room of Mr. M. E. Murnin, resigned.

There was very little doing in the import markets during the day except for small parcels from second hands. There was some inquiry for prime parcels of wheat which would command last week's prices, inferior sold at 8s. to 8s 4d., for old Adelaide 10s. is still the selling price. In kerosene oils sales are reported at 1s. 10½d.

The weekly wool sales were very dull, and only a small portion of the quantity catalogued changed hands. A few good-sized parcels of fleece were offered, and bought in at vendors' limits, and the whole of the sales amounted to only [illegible] bales. Fleece brought 10d. to 12¾d.; scoured, 11½d. to 19d.; handwashed, 6d. to 12½d.; washed lambs, 9½d. The supply of sheepskins was very large, and the trade operated freely at rates slightly below those of last week. Annexed are particulars of sales:—

Mr. Ebsworth disposed of 12 bales of wool, the principal lot being ED over McF, 5 fleece at 12¾d; 6 lots sheepskins at 3d. to 4½d.; 2 lots pelts at 1½d. and 2d.; and 4 bales scoured skins at 7½d. to 8½d.

Messrs. Irwin and Turner sold 3 bales broken at 5½d. to 7¾d., 7 locks at 3¾d. to 6¼d., 3 greasy at 5d. to 7½d., 5 handwashed and skin at 6½d. to 12½d., 20,000 sheepskins at 2¾d. to 5d., pelts 1½d.

Messrs. Mort and Co. sold JM, 9 fleece at 10d.; A in C, 11 greasy at 7¾d.; MxD, 5 scoured at 19d.; and 10 bales and bags of odd lots; and about 18,000 skins and pelts at 3d. to 4¾d. for the former, and 1d. to 2d. for the latter.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench's sales were—C in triangle, 5 bales washed lambs at 9½d.; EAH, 4 handwashed, at 8½d.; and a few single bales. Sheepskins brought 4½d. to 4¾d.

Mr. Devlin disposed of 3½ bales greasy lambs at 7½d., 15 bales sheepskins at 4½d., 5 lots at 3½d. to 4d., and pelts at 1½d.

From Hokitika advices are to the 14th instant. The latest commercial intelligence furnished by the *West Coast Times* is as follows:—

There has been considerably more activity in business during the week. The import market has shown more animation, several additions having been made to stocks of breadstuffs and cereals, as also to general staples, but without materially affecting market values. Provisions of all kinds, though in better supply, remain steady at late quotations. Flour holds the same position as at the close of last week, £30 being still obtained for Adelaide—latest advices from intercolonial markets have tended to check further advance. The importation of oats has been on a more extensive scale than we have had occasion to note for some time back, sale of a prime parcel at ship's side resulted in a decline of 3d per bushel—4s 3d being realised, which is the closing price. The heavy shipments recently made from some New Zealand ports to Victoria would lead to the inference that nearer markets will not be lost sight of. Chaff has been placed at £18 7s 6d; market bare. Potatoes are saleable at £8 to £9; Onions £8 to £10. The wine and spirit market is still barely supplied. Brandies, in bulk and case, are firmer. All case goods are very low in stock, prices tending upwards. Bottled ales and porter are without alteration.

We have Lyttelton papers to the 9th. The *Times* of the 4th reports as to commercial affairs:—

During the past month large quantities of grain have passed through Lyttelton for the outports, amongst which we observe a shipment per Queen Bee for London. We can now appreciate the vast amount of benefit derived from the opening of the tunnel connecting the plains with the port. The departures for London since our last have been—the Montana on the 19th, the Mermaid on the 25th, and the Queen Bee on the 30th ultimo. There are now no vessels loading in Lyttelton for London, although little short of 1000 bales of wool must still remain in the province. In the import markets a fair business has been doing during the past month; stocks of most articles continue moderate, whilst some goods are scarce. We notice also a slight improvement in prices of many articles, in spirits especially. Ales (in bulk and bottle)—with exception of first brands, such as Bass, M'Gowan, Jeffrey, in bulk, and Cameron and Saunders, and M. B. Foster, in bottle, are very unsaleable; little has been doing in any brand during the past month. Porter (in bulk) is still a drug in the market. This may possibly be accounted for by considerable parcels of the London and Colonial Company's brand having been recently sold at auction at about 3s 6d to 5s per dozen, duty paid. The demand for porter in glass has somewhat improved for first brands. Cornsacks are in fair request, although recent arrivals from colonial ports have led to a decline in price; we quote 17s to 17s 6d for immediate delivery. This article has reached as high as 20s since our last. We do not alter our quotations for candles this month, although a move upwards in the price of this article may be looked for; present stocks are moderate, whilst shipments on the way are by no means on such a scale as to induce holders to force sales, and prices in Australia and the neighbouring provinces allow of no margin for transhipment. Sugars: The quantity in the hands of the trade is again getting low, but we notice that another small consignment of Mauritius sugar is daily expected, via Dunedin, which will serve to assort stocks. We notice also that the trade always prefer Sydney and Melbourne Company's 1st counters to Mauritius white crystals, although in the lower qualities the latter appear to command the preference. Good fruit is getting scarce. Currants have been ruling low, but we look for some improvement in price shortly. The importation of hams, bacon, and cheese is put a stop to by the local production, which speaks well for the province. Hops are [illegible] well supplied, and a considerable reduction in price has been submitted to on late importations. We quote good samples at about 2s 6d per lb., d.p. Inquiry for brandy, geneva, and old tom has been brisk during the past month, and an advance in prices has been the consequence. Geneva and old tom, in case, are exceedingly scarce. The exports of breadstuffs and cereals for the quarter ended March 31 were—wheat, 15,916 bushels, valued at £4065; oats, 46,255 bushels, valued at £6383; barley, 5276 bushels, valued at £1064; wheat, 35 tons, valued at £561; bran and sharps, 206 tons, valued at £1089; total value of exports for the quarter, £13,182, or at the rate of £52,728 for the year.

Messrs. Pixley, Abell, and Langley's bullion circular, of 19th March, is as follows:—

Gold.—The arrivals during the past week amount to £105,730. This total has been sent away, together with about £52,000 in sovereigns withdrawn from the bank; on the other hand, 45,000 sovereigns have been sent in, received chiefly from the continent. The other exports consist of £5000, gold, to Bombay per Syria, and £30,000 to New York by the Union, in double eagles; £21,500 to Alexandria, and £11,500 to Madras—the last two amounts via Marseilles. Silver.—The market has become weaker in price, owing to the few orders in hand having been executed, and to the non-receipt of telegrams from India during the past two days, consequent on the breaking of the cable. Transactions have taken place at [illegible] per ounce standard, and for the moment we quote that as the nearest price. The Hansa brought £53,000, Douro, from New York, and the Shannon £54,000 from the West Indies, which has not yet been placed. The Atrato has taken £3680 to the West Indies, and the Peninsular and Oriental steamer, leaving Southampton on the 21st instant, will have some amount for India. Quotations for bullion—Gold: Bar gold, 77s 9⅛d oz. standard. Silver: Bar silver, fine, 5s 0⅜d oz. standard, last price; bar silver, containing 5 gr. gold, 5s 1⅜d oz., standard, last price; fine cake silver, 5s 5⅜d oz., last price. Quicksilver, £6 17s per bottle; discount 3 per cent.

The sporting correspondent of the *Morning Star* seems to entertain a queer idea of the duties of the police. In describing the Great Metropolitan day at the Epsom Spring Meeting he says that "the police performed their duties to perfection," and then goes on to describe how certain "welshers" were "lynched" in their presence. "One poor wretch was stripped of everything but his drawers and was pummelled on his bare back, till he presented the appearance of a Stilton cheese in its prime; while a fleet-footed levanter from Barnard's stand tried his best to escape from his infuriated clients down the valley, but was pursued and visited with the direct retribution."

BRANDY AND SALT.

THE following observations on the curative properties of the above compound are from an old colonist, at present residing in Paris. Though the healing effect of brandy and salt is not an idea of yesterday, its advocacy by our correspondent will be found interesting, and his practical style of dealing with the subject will cause him to be speedily recognised.

"Salt is good," said our Divine Master, but how good, and in how very many ways it may be useful to the human race, we have probably much to learn.

The late Mr. Lee, an English gentleman, who was a large landed proprietor in France, considered he had made a discovery, "which for the whole human race," he said, "had not its equal, being, he believed, the most perfect medicine that was ever known for the interior, as well as the exterior. It is a powerful remedy for bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c., as well as a certain remedy against poisons arising from the bites of serpents, the stings of wasps, bees, mosquitoes, gnats," &c. He had also found it eminently useful in cases of cancer, and he had no doubt (although he had not had an opportunity of trying it) that it would remove the bad effects from the bite of a mad dog if the wounds were washed with the remedy," as he termed it, "several times soon after the bite." He said it had also been applied with great success in bowel complaints, such as cholic, cholera, violent purging, and vomiting, in which case it is necessary to dilute one or two table spoonfuls with twice or three times as much hot water, and drink it as hot as possible. Mr. Lee "considered it to be the most powerful antidote known for inflammation. In the reduction of inflammation, for fractured limbs, he believed this remedy would be of great advantage, and there are great numbers of miserable beings in the hospitals suffering from incurable wounds, who drag on their existence through sleepless nights, to whom this remedy, he believed, would be a great relief." Mr. Lee said he expressed this opinion from *facts* that had come under his notice, and where persons, whose diseases had been considered incurable, had been by the use of his remedy able to sleep at night, and who were, after a fortnight's application, enabled to resume their work. Mr. Lee said: "It not only cured ordinary complaints, but such as have long been considered incurable, without the use of the knife." He mentioned several cases of cancer, which had been cured by the use of his "remedy;" and "the best of it is," said he, "that *the cures were effected without pain.*" He had "observed many persons in his neighbourhood with very sallow complexions, who were among that class of society who might be said *not to thrive*, but who had become robust, fair, and florid after they had used his remedy in the manner he recommended it. "To the bilious," he believed, "it would be highly beneficial." Mr. Lee "recommended a lady, whose children were afflicted with ringworm, to wash their heads with his remedy, and they were soon cured."

"In the village near his castle" (in France), Mr. Lee said, "there lived a lady, who had an attack of the nerves, which produced extremely low spirits, and was fast verging to insanity. Every method in ordinary use had been resorted to without success, but after two or three applications of his remedy the complaint was removed, and she had been well ever since." During the prevalence of the north-east winds, which sometimes are very severe, several persons were attacked with illness—a shivering, or trembling, a violent "pain in the head, the chest, and the side, which sometimes proved fatal." One of Mr. Lee's farm servants, who was afflicted with this disease, was quite cured by means of his remedy, and was at work the day following. For inflammation of the eyes, Mr. Lee considered his "remedy" to be *beyond all price.* "It is cured by the afflicted wetting the corner of his handkerchief, five or six times each day, with the remedy pure, when the individual is either at work, riding, walking, buying or selling, and rubbing it, each time, well into his eye. The pain is very trifling, and the cure certain." How different this," said Mr. Lee, "from surgical operations, and dark rooms," &c.

Mr. Lee had great faith in rubbing the head, or the crown of the head, with his remedy, pure, more especially in the following cases:—Determination of blood to the head, headaches, inflammation of the brain, ague or intermitting fevers, cholera, pains in the side, gout and rheumatic gout, affection of the nerves, cancers, asthmas, jaundice, dysentery, liver complaints, scurvy, paralytic attacks, bilious complaints, indigestion, &c., and the patient should also take, he said, two table-spoonfuls of the "remedy" fasting, diluted with four, six, or eight table-spoonfuls of hot water. The best time to rub the head is at night, and to take the "remedy" the first thing in the morning. Cancers, in addition to the above, should be frequently washed with the "remedy," and soft linen, saturated therewith, kept constantly on the sore.

Toothache, Mr. Lee said, is cured by simply filling the ear, on that side of the head where the pain is, with the "remedy," and letting it remain in the ear ten minutes, if the pain is not sooner removed. For any other than decayed teeth, the cure is generally permanent. Earache is generally cured the same as the toothache, by filling the ear with the "remedy;" and, he said, "it is rather a pleasant operation, and calculated to do great good in other respects. Deafness is greatly relieved, and very often cured, by filling the ear with the remedy." Mr. Lee had known it "to be of great use in several cases; and since he had filled his ears with it, he could hear with greater clearness." His advice is "First to fill the ear which is the least affected with deafness, and let it remain in for ten minutes; after which fill the other ear, and let it remain in the ear all night." Mr. Lee said teeth are preserved by putting in a little of the "remedy," once each week, or fortnight, on a tooth-brush, when it is used, and it will also remove any soreness, which may be in the teeth, from eating sour fruit or any other cause. "Burns and scalds," he said, are soon cured by this remedy. "The part affected should be rubbed with pure liquid. The first application is painful, but not of long continuance, and each application is less painful. It is sometimes necessary," he said, "also to apply something of a softening nature, such as tallow or lard, in addition. Bruises, require to be rubbed with the remedy, until the cure is effected." Bites of poisonous reptiles are "easily cured by rubbing the parts bitten with the remedy. Boils and abscesses, should be covered with a piece of soft linen, saturated in the remedy." Mr. Lee said, "This does not prevent or retard the bursting of the boil or abscess, but it very much relieves the pain, by removing the inflammation." As a tincture for cuts, he does not think there is anything equal to his remedy. He says, "It gives very little pain, and effects a cure in a very short time." Whitlow may be cured by keeping a piece of soft linen, saturated in the remedy, constantly wet, round the sore.

Mr. Lee's receipt for making the "remedy:"—"Fill a bottle three-quarters full with good brandy, after which add as much salt as will fill the bottle for corking; shake it together for ten minutes; let the salt settle to the bottom, and be particularly careful to use it when clear—the clearer the better." And he further adds, "BE SURE NOT TO SHAKE THE SALT UP WHEN YOU USE THE REMEDY." For outward applications it is always used *pure;* but internally it should be diluted with double, treble, or quadruple its quantity of hot water, and drunk as hot as possible. The usual dose for adult males is two table-spoonfuls, but less for women and children.

It was during a visit to the estates of the late Mr. Lee, Chateau de la Place, and La Ferté Inbault, near Sabris (Loire et Cher), France, that I heard so much about his medicine. Mr. Lee, at his decease, left the former estate to his nephew, who is married to one of my sisters, and the latter to his niece, who is married to a clergyman of the Church of England. The two estates are separated by a river. The late Mr. Lee lived about forty years on these estates in the centre of France, and many miles distant from any of his own countrymen. He appears to have been highly respected by his numerous tenants and all who knew him. I do not know that I ever enjoyed myself more than I did on a visit to these hospitable relatives and friends. Their estates abound with game, and most plentifully have they kept my table supplied with it during the season. The ancient castle in which the late Mr. Lee lived is mentioned in history as having been besieged by the Black Prince in the wars between France and England. The former proprietors had jurisdiction over the lives and liberties of their peasantry, and woe to the unfortunate wretch that should offend his feudal lord! I saw in one of the dungeons a chain still fastened to the wall, with which possibly many a victim had been secured.

As my brother-in-law, and his sister, had lived with their uncle, many years before he died, they could tell me a great deal about his celebrated "remedy." They also gave me copies of several letters Mr. Lee had published about his "remedy," which were inserted in the *Leeds Intelligencer*. Mr. Lee had the satisfaction of receiving many testimonials of the benefits that had been derived from his "remedy" during his lifetime. My brother-in-law told me of one which Mr. Lee did not allude to in the letters he published, and I do not think it right to mention the name, as the lady is still living. Her husband was for several years a member of Parliament. The lady had an excrescence growing out at the side of one of her eyes. She had consulted the late Sir Benjamin Brodie, who said he could do nothing for her then; she must wait about two months, when it would be ripe, and then he would cut it out, and she must lose her eye also. Her husband was a friend of the late Mr. Lee; she wrote to ask him if he thought his remedy would do her any good. Mr. Lee thought it would, and recommended the lady to keep it constantly bathed with the "remedy," and also to take a couple of tablespoonfuls diluted with hot water, every morning, fasting. She did so, and it disappeared entirely. My brother-in-law told me that she had written to his uncle, expressing in the warmest terms her gratitude for the cure his remedy had effected. I have before me the copy of a letter which a Mr. Vallance, of Hull, wrote to Mr. Lee, thanking him for the great benefit he had derived from the use of his "remedy." He says his case was "that of a bad and inflamed leg, which for seven or eight months appeared to baffle the best surgical aid that could be procured, and the pain was such, and the prospect so small of being cured, that he feared amputation would be necessary." He said he "derived benefit from the first application of Mr. Lee's remedy, and the wound in his leg was well in a month." Mr. Vallance did not keep the "remedy" which had done him so very much good a secret, but made its virtues known amongst all his friends and neighbours. The result was that he gave Mr. Lee a list of twenty-four persons who had been cured by means of his "remedy." Mr. Lee remarks on the above:—"How much good can be done by a single gentleman in one year. It would be a great blessing to the empire if only one such man could be found in every town; but if there were several, our beloved Queen would reign over the most healthy and the most happy people in the world." I doubt not, Mr. Lee would feel when he received Mr. Vallance's communication, that "*A brother to relieve how exquisite the bliss.*" Mr. Lee spared no labour or expense during his lifetime in making his discovery known. My brother-in-law told me that he had known his uncle pay £60 at one time for the import duty of brandy into England, to distribute gratuitously, mixed with salt, amongst the suffering poor of Leeds (his native town). Mr. Lee, in one of his letters, published in the *Leeds Intelligencer*, exhorted "the rich, the powerful, the influential, and the humane to seek, by every means in their power to make the 'remedy' known and properly used." He says, "by doing so, they will confer a greater benefit on their fellow-men than if they gave them hundreds of pounds." Mr. Lee also exhorted "missionaries who go into distant countries to spread the glad tidings of the Gospel, to get a tolerable knowledge of the 'remedy,' so that they may, at the same time, carry the glad tidings of health."

Some of the newspapers bear testimony to the value of Mr. Lee's "remedy." One (the *Manx Liberal*) expresses itself glad that it had in a previous number given "a long account of a novel, yet simple, medicine (brandy and salt), as a remedy in several dangerous maladies which afflict the human race. We readily did so," the editor says, "because it was not the puff for a quack nostrum, but written by a gentlemen with a view to benefit his fellow creatures. We have since had an opportunity of witnessing its efficacy," &c. The *Liverpool Standard* said:—"We have just been informed of a striking instance of the curative effects of this simple remedy (brandy and salt). Mr. Simpson, a respectable tradesman, was seized with a paralytic stroke. His son, who had read some of Mr. Lee's letters, about his 'remedy (brandy and salt), recommended his father to make use of it externally as well as internally. He did so, and his life, which three weeks previously, had been despaired of, was then so far recovered as to enable him to attend to his business with his accustomed punctuality."

Mr. Lee said he had been asked how it was that his "remedy" would cure so many diseases? He replied, "I can only account for its curing complaints which appear of an opposite character, by the supposition that all complaints have their commencement, and are continued by inflammation, against which it is, I believe, the most powerful antidote at present known." Mr. Lee says, he "saw it stated in a newspaper that a professional gentleman, had published a treatise to prove that complaints of all kinds are caused by inflammation. This," Mr. Lee said, "coincided with his opinions and observations, and, therefore, it was not surprising that his 'remedy' had either cured almost every complaint to which it had been properly applied, or greatly relieved them."

I asked my brother-in-law, "How was it that your uncle ever thought of using brandy and salt as a medicine?" His answer was "that his uncle was much troubled with the bites of mosquitoes, and to mitigate the smart he used to rub the part with brandy. On one occasion when at dinner he happened to mix a little salt with some brandy that stood near him, and on applying it to a mosquito bite, was astonished at the vast improvement which the salt had made. After that he always kept a bottle of brandy and salt ready mixed for immediate use. At that time his uncle never thought of making any other use of the mixture than that of relieving the smart occasioned by the bites of mosquitoes. One day a woman came in great distress to the castle—her husband (who was one of Mr. Lee's mowers) had been bitten by a snake. My brother-in-law said his uncle was at first at a loss what to do. There were no doctors in the immediate neighbourhood, and the man might be dead before the one sent for could arrive. The idea suddenly occurred to him that as brandy and salt was such an effectual cure for the bites of mosquitoes, it might possibly be equally useful for the bites of snakes. He gave the woman the bottle of brandy and salt which he had mixed for mosquito bites, and told her to rub it well on the bitten part, and also to keep a piece of soft rag, well saturated in the mixture, constantly thereon. He also ordered that the man should take from time to two tablespoonfuls of the mixture, in double the quantity of hot water, and as hot as he could drink it. The orders of his uncle were strictly followed; the man was speedily cured, and able to resume his work." Mr. Lee was satisfied from this experiment that there were special virtues in brandy and salt, of which the world was ignorant. He made use of it himself, internally as well as externally, and the results exceeded his most sanguine expectations. He prescribed brandy and salt to all his tenantry and servants, who were suffering from accidents or diseases, and almost invariably with the best results. Mr. Lee says, in one of his letters addressed to the Editor of the *Leeds Intelligencer*, "How often have I seen persons so unwell that they scarcely knew what to do with themselves, so much relieved in five or six minutes as to be almost cured. At such times, while I have been standing by directing how the remedy (brandy and salt) should be used, I think I have had greater gratification than I ever knew, from any other source, during a tolerably long life of prosperity. It is true, that when I first began the use of it upon my dependents and workpeople, I had a good deal of doubt as to the result, but as it has never yet to my knowledge done any harm, those fears are now entirely removed, and I can safely recommend it in more complaints than I will mention—only let it be done with moderation."

Mr. Lee attributed the excellent health he enjoyed in the latter part of his life to the use of brandy and salt as a medicine. His death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood vessel, at the age of nearly eighty years. I have taken some pains to condense into a small compass what I have heard and read about the late Mr. Lee's "Remedy" (brandy and salt), thinking it might possibly be useful to some of my fellow-colonists in Australia. If published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* it would probably be read by tens of thousands, and may be the means of relieving many. But in any case I do not think a couple of tablespoonfuls (the maximum dose) of brandy, salt, and hot water, can do any harm, although the one ingredient (brandy) has caused the ruin of many—*very many*—souls and bodies.

T. H.

MR. DISRAELI ON THE IRISH CHURCH AND THE STATE OF IRELAND.

WE yesterday reprinted in the *Herald* a full report of the speech of Mr. Gladstone in the debate on the motion of Mr. Macguire, relative to the Irish Church, extracted from the *Times*—we now give below Mr. Disraeli's reply to Mr. Gladstone:—

Mr. Disraeli, who rose amid much cheering, said,—Sir, the right hon. gentleman, when he rose to-night, made a charge against the House, and he made, at the same time, an announcement of stirring importance; for he told us that the crisis of Ireland had arrived, and that the members of her Majesty's Government had proved that they did not realise the importance of that truth. But as the right hon. gentleman proceeded, and it appeared that the crisis of Ireland which has just arrived was the culminating point of a controversy which had existed for 700 years, I could not myself but feel that I was the most indeed unfortunate of Ministers, because at the moment when I arrived by her Majesty's gracious favour in the position I now fill a controversy which has lasted for 700 years had reached its culminating point, and the Ministry was called upon to produce measures equal to that supernatural exigency. (Laughter and cheers.) I applied myself to discover what could be the circumstances which had brought about a conjuncture so startling and so unprecedented. I watched with interest as the right hon. gentleman proceeded; and when, as I thought, with generous candour he began to intimate to the House what were the elements of this portentous crisis, it appeared that the first of the elements which are to bring about such great results is the existence of Fenianism. But I am not aware that her Majesty's Government are peculiarly responsible for the existence of Fenianism. When we acceded, under the auspices of Lord Derby, to office two short years ago, Fenianism existed, and the suspension of the liberties of the people of Ireland had taken place under the auspicious advice of the right hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) He, who was himself a member of the Government to whom the fatal secret of Fenianism was first communicated, came down to this House to propose those extra-legal remedies with which the country is now too familiar. (Hear.) This is the first element of the crisis. Therefore, as far as the first element of the crisis is concerned, the right hon. gentleman did not feel at that moment the necessity of coming to Parliament to recommend the violent course which he recommended at the conclusion of his oration this evening. (Hear, hear.) But the right hon. gentleman proceeded to say that there was another cause and another element which had produced this awful crisis. And what was it? It was Irish emigration which had brought about this critical state of affairs, and which called for these instantaneous and violent remedies. The right hon. gentleman, however, himself said that the emigration from Ireland had somewhat subsided. (Hear, hear.) There certainly was a time when the emigration was greater than it is at present, and when the announcement from Ireland of the thinning of its population excited great alarm and apprehension in this House and throughout the country. And who was one of the Ministers, and one of the most influential Ministers, of England during all that period? The right hon. gentleman. (Cheers.) With two of the elements of his crisis the right hon. gentleman was as silent as a mouse the whole time. (Cheers and laughter.) He never made this arraignment of the Church of Ireland, which, indeed, for many years he vindicated with so much eloquence and power of reasoning, and he never for a moment alluded to the critical state of affairs. There was also a third element of the crisis; and what was that? It was the education of the people of Ireland. But the people of Ireland were not educated only yesterday. The people of Ireland have had for a considerable period the advantage of a system of education under circumstances more favourable than the people of England have had. For thirty years, more or less, the people of Ireland have had great advantages of popular education, and the fruits of that education, certainly within the last ten years, have been very perceptible. (Hear, hear.) But although everybody is perfectly conscious of the beneficial effects of education in Ireland, the right hon. gentleman, notwithstanding he was so conversant with all the consequences of education in that country, never came forward until now to state that the education of the people of Ireland recommended the course which he has suddenly called upon the House to take. But there was one more element, and that completes all the ingredients of this awful crisis. And what is that? The Parliamentary Reform Bill which fortunately, and in spite of the efforts of the right hon. gentleman, was passed last year. (Cheers.) That is the fourth element of the crisis, and in consequence of that you are to destroy the Irish Church. We will consider the question of the destruction of the Irish Church, if the House will permit me to address them at the right time; but that is not the logical consequence of the passing of the Reform Bill for England. I draw from it a more logical consequence, for I think we ought to pass a Reform Bill for Ireland, and the House well know, and the right hon. gentleman himself admits, that her Majesty's Government are prepared to introduce, and would have introduced to-night, had it not been for this debate, a measure with that object. These are the four ingredients which the right hon. gentleman has brought before us, as accounting for the production of a state of affairs which he describes as the crisis of Ireland; all the elements of the crisis being elements of an obsolete character, and having no relation to the consequences which he recommends. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to say he would be glad to have some information upon the subject of Ecclesiastical Titles and railways. Really I think the House will permit me on this occasion, as the hour is late, and as we must touch on some subjects of more stirring importance, not to delay upon topics of that kind to-night. Notice has been given of a motion on the subject of Ecclesiastical Titles, and when it is moved we shall be prepared to give the information the right hon. gentleman seems to desire. Nor shall I enter on the subject of railways for Ireland. The right hon. gentleman seemed to indicate that we had been somewhat negligent in pursuing that business. All I can say is it is not an easy task at any time to form an efficient Royal Commission. We did form one. We lost no time, although it took much time to form the Commission. I believe they have pursued their labours with very great energy and ability; and in due course we shall be able to advise Parliament on the subject. The right hon. gentleman then directed his attention to the measures proposed by the Government, which, he says, show that the Government do not realise the position of affairs which constitute the crisis in Ireland. The first measure is that involved in the intimation of our intention to recommend Parliament to grant a charter to the Roman Catholic University. The right hon. gentleman raised an argument against that proposition, which no doubt had some effect on the House, upon an assumption that we had announced our intention to ask the House to endow that University. I certainly never heard of that intended endowment before. (Oh, oh!) The noble lord the member for the county of Kerry, who spoke early in the evening, attacked the Government because they were proposing a charter without an endowment. Certainly, my noble friend the Secretary for Ireland made no such proposition, nor was there any necessity for our making it. It is perfectly true that when the right hon. gentleman opposite asked about endowment, my noble friend said he would ask the House to pay what are called the University expenses, such as are paid for the London University. It is perfectly legitimate for the House to decide whether they will pay them or not. They are of no great amount, the charge for the London University being, I think, about £8000 a year. I don't suppose that in this case any such sum will be required. It will be perfectly legitimate for the House, even if the charter is granted, to refuse to pay the expenses of the Roman Catholic University out of the public funds. The reason why we have proposed a charter for the Roman Catholic University has been very much misunderstood in the course of the debate. The hon. member for Birmingham said that it was our cure for Fenianism. I may be permitted to say, that our intention to meet this want in the higher education of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland is of a date more ancient than Fenianism. I have expressed my sense of the necessity from the Opposition bench, and I believe the first words I gave utterance to when I took my seat on this side of the House conveyed an expression of my conviction that the higher education of the Roman Catholic population could not be left in its then unsatisfactory condition. Well, Sir, we have produced our measure, which we think is on the whole the most practical measure that could be devised. It is very easy for gentlemen to say, "You should have proposed a new University, or dealt with Trinity College," and to suggest other schemes of that kind. It is the same on all Irish subjects. When there is a want in Ireland or a grievance to be remedied there is a great deal of discussion, and to remedy the grievance and supply the want schemes are proposed that are of a perfectly impracticable character. They may suit the student in the abstraction of his study, but when you come to deal with them in this House they cannot be carried. (Hear, hear.) Wherefore we have proposed that which we think can be carried and ought to be carried. I have not heard an objection to this proposition that will bear the slightest discussion. I admit I have heard many objections, and I am going to notice them. I will begin with the speech of the right hon. member for Stroud (Mr. Horsman). It was a speech distinguished by inaccuracy of statement and great fallacy of argument. I do not dwell upon the last two points, because the great advantage of a debate is that inaccuracy of statement and fallacy of argument generally find their level before the debate is over. What I do object to is that the right hon. gentleman made inaccuracy of statement and fallacy of argument the basis of virulent invective against a large body of her Majesty's subjects, to whom her Majesty's Government are ready to express their obligations for the assistance received from them in the difficult task of governing Ireland under peculiar circumstances, and without whose cooperation I do not believe at any time and under any circumstances Ireland could be advantageously governed—I mean the heads of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. Now, what did the right hon. gentleman say upon the proposition which we made of giving a charter to a Roman Catholic University? We proposed to declare by an Act that a Roman Catholic gentleman should have the privilege of a University education from those who believe in the same creed as himself; that he should have those advantages which are enjoyed by every Anglican and Presbyterian in Ireland, and should not be deprived of that which every sense of justice and propriety, would, I think, make every member of this House, agree would be his right. The right hon. member never for a moment contested that a Roman Catholic gentleman in Ireland had as much claim to a University education under the influence of his own communion as a Protestant gentleman had to be under the influence of his communion. That point he entirely evaded, but he said, "You are placing the education of that class of the Irish people which requires a higher order of education in the hand of the Ultramontane clergy." That was his accusation against us. Now, it is always difficult to deal in argument with epithets. "Ultramontane" is an epithet to which different persons will attach different meanings. ("Hear, hear," from Sir G. Bowyer.) It is possible to question the propriety of that description. I will not. But I will take what is probably the coarse and popular use of that epithet, and I will ask the House to decide whether there is any justice in the charges which were made by the member for Stroud. I understood the member for Stroud to say this,—"So long as the general tone of the Irish clergy was influenced by Archbishop Murray, I approved everything." I don't know whether the influence of Archbishop Murray was in the ascendant when the right hon. gentleman was Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant. [Mr. Horsman—"He was dead at that time."] Well, that does not affect the observations I am going to make. The right hon. gentleman went on to say that the moment Cardinal Cullen took the reins everything was changed. Then we had excommunicating synods; we had refusals of the sacraments of the Church to those who were the subjects of education, and who disobeyed the injunctions of the Roman Catholic clergy. Then came the influence of the Ultramontane clergy, and it is to this clergy, and particularly to this prelate, that you are now asking the House of Commons to deliver up the education of the Roman Catholic youth of Ireland. (Hear.) I have not the honour of a personal acquaintance with Cardinal Cullen. I understand the Cardinal is a distinguished member of the Liberal party. (Laughter.) Whether his Eminence is of opinion that the progress of liberal opinions under his powerful influence has operated generally in favour of the influence of the Holy Father is a question which I will not ask Cardinal Cullen, and is a question which I think Cardinal Cullen will be sorry to ask himself. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Well, I had not the honour of a personal acquaintance with Archbishop Murray, but when I first entered this House one of its most eminent members, a man never to be spoken of by me but with the greatest affection and admiration—I mean Sir James Graham—gave me a character of Archbishop Murray which impressed me almost with a sentiment of reverence. This, then, was the satisfactory state of affairs so long as the priesthood remained under the influence of Archbishop Murray; but the moment Cardinal Cullen took the lead Ultramontane influence was introduced. Then came the Synod of Thurles. Then came the denunciations of what the best Protestant in the world called the godless colleges, and then all those circumstances which the right hon. gentleman stated the other night. But what are the facts of the case?—and if they are not facts I shall be glad to hear them contradicted. Archbishop Murray, instead of being dead, was alive at the time of the Synod of Thurles, and was present there. More than this, he was the individual who at this excommunicating and Ultramontane synod proposed the very resolution which reprobated the institution of the godless colleges. ("No," and "Hear, hear.") These are facts. (Hear, hear.) I believe there is no doubt that Archbishop Murray was present at the Synod of Thurles, and took an active part in the final decision, which was carried by a unanimous vote, that the colleges founded by Sir Robert Peel were not entitled to the confidence of the Roman Catholic clergy. These are indubitable facts, and, if so, what becomes of the Ultramontane romance of the right hon. gentleman? (Cheers and laughter.) Sir, I am of opinion that there is but one mode by which you can supply the grievous want that has been so long complained of by the Roman Catholics—namely, that they cannot enjoy the advantages of a higher education under the influence of their own priesthood—and that is by the establishment of a Roman Catholic University. And I want to know on what grounds of justice—of which we hear so much—can such a proposition be refused. We have just been told that the offer we are making will not be accepted by the Roman Catholic prelates. Then, I say, "so much the worse for the Roman Catholic prelates if they refuse it." But how is such a circumstance, if it occurs, consistent with the charge made by the right honorable member for Calne, that we have taken this step merely to obtain the support and sympathy of the Roman Catholic prelates? And the right hon. gentleman, in the same speech and in the same breath, accused us of flattering the prelates, and told us that they would spurn our offer. (Hear, hear.) Sir, we take the course which we believe to be the right course. It is very easy to frame other schemes, and nothing is more easy than to devise new Universities and to elicit cheers in this House by projects for revolutionising Trinity College, Dublin; but Trinity College, Dublin, is not a very easy corporation to manage (a laugh); and if you are to delay the enjoyment of University education by the Roman Catholic population until they have settled their affairs with Trinity College, Dublin, or until some speculative plan of a new University is carried, why years and years will elapse without the Roman Catholic population having those advantages. Well, I think I have shown that one of those measures which the right hon. gentleman says prove that we do not recognise the importance of the occasion, which is the Irish crisis, has been brought forward, not as a cure for Fenianism, as the hon. member for Birmingham supposed—not as an attempt to obtain the support of Cardinal Cullen, who, I have no doubt, will be faithful to those with whose politics he sympathises—(a laugh)—but because, as Ministers of the Crown, it was our duty to do our best to supply a want that has been felt by a considerable portion of her Majesty's subjects, and because in doing so we only followed the course which, when we sat on the other side of the House, we always expressed our wish to pursue. Well, then, we come to the second measure which the right hon. gentleman has noticed, relating to land; and I must venture to observe that those measures which are now dignified with the title of a great policy, brought forward in consequence of a crisis, are the measures which her Majesty's Government would have brought forward in Parliament if Fenianism had not existed. (Hear, hear.) And as for our having announced that we were going to declare our policy on the occasion of the motion of the hon. member for Cork, why circumstances prevented the House meeting with its usual regularity, and it was necessary to intimate, for the convenience of the House, what would be the probable course of public business. The motion of the hon. member for Cork was the motion before the House, and it was a convenient occasion for saying that when that motion was proposed we should indicate the measures which we deemed it advisable to introduce. But there is not one of those measures which would not equally have been brought forward had Fenianism never existed, or if this extraordinary crisis, formed of elements that have been crumbling away for years, had never been announced or intimated by the right hon. gentleman. Now, I come, Sir, to the land question. Will the hon. member for Birmingham say that this is one of our cures for Fenianism? Why, on the land question we stand in as clear a position as any party which ever attempted to regulate the affairs of this country. It must be sixteen or seventeen years since the Government of Lord Derby first introduced a Land Bill, and a Land Bill, allow me to say, which I have heard even hon. gentlemen opposite who take very extreme views on the subject several times admit was a more efficient bill than any that had been brought before the House. I don't want to enter into a discussion upon the merits of a measure which is now defunct; but I allude to it to show that the course we are taking is that which we have always taken, and that whatever had happened in Ireland, or whatever might have been the temper of the House on that subject, we should have pursued the even tenour of our course and introduced a Land Bill. Last year we brought forward a Land Bill. I do not complain of the manner in which it was treated, for the time of the House was absorbed by one great question, and could not give time for the consideration of the Land Bill. But all will admit that it was a moderate, sensible, well-intentioned, and excellent Bill, and that it would have been a fortunate circumstance had it passed. What has been our course in the present year? We took this principle, which, I think, should ever be taken in Irish politics, not always to attempt to do that which abstractedly may seem best adapted for the circumstances, but to attempt to do that which is practical and practicable. And what is the course we took with respect to the land question? There were several points in the bill brought forward by my noble friend last year which both sides admitted to be of an excellent character; and there were some points on which there was considerable controversy. We have taken those points which after discussion were by general consent admitted to be points which ought to be dealt with. We have taken those provisions which increased the leasing powers and secured compensation for the tenant; and we have added another provision, which would tend to substitute tenancies in writing for parole tenancies. These by general consent were admitted to be improvements, and we ask the House to legislate on them at once. I think that there is a disposition in the House to legislate with promptness in respect to them. Having done this, I do not deny that the subject is not exhausted. There are still many questions of great importance connected with the tenure of land in Ireland which are very vague, but which are of considerable magnitude, so far as the evils complained of are concerned. For them let us revive the Devon Commission; let us have further inquiry. I hope the bill we shall introduce will become an Act before the Commission commences their labour, and therefore the insinuation that the proposition for a Commission is made because we do not wish to deal with the subject is the very lees and refuse of factious insinuation. (Cheers and laughter.) Consider what has happened since the Devon Commission. That was before the Deluge. It was before the famine, and before the emigration, and the Encumbered Estates Act. The Ireland at present is not the Ireland with respect to which the Devon Commission made recommendations, and it is important to realise the exact state of the Ireland of the present day. Sir, I cannot conceive that there can be any grounds for a Royal Commission more valid, more unquestionable, which is not intended to obstruct or retard legislation, but is entirely supplementary to legislation (cheers), and is to inquire only on those very points which are not ripe enough for us to legislate on them. (Cheers.) So far with respect to our policy as regards education, and certainly as regards the land brought forward without ostentation and in the due exercise of our duty. I think that is a sound and sober course which the House of Commons ought to sanction and support (cheers), not deterred from a moderate but necessary—and, as we believe, practicable—course by this monstrous crisis in Ireland got up by the right hon. gentleman ("Oh, oh"), of which he seeks to take advantage. (Cheers.) When I say "got up by the right hon. gentleman," I don't mean to say there may not be many causes in Ireland for our gravest consideration. To these I will address myself; but I say the right hon. gentleman, who has had the power of the Crown in large proportion for now a quarter of a century (loud cheers), has never done anything for Ireland but make speeches (continued cheers) in favour of the Irish Church. (Continued cheers.) I say the Appropriation Clause was modesty in comparison with such tactics. (Cheers.) I have now told the House what is the course we propose with regard to the land, and so far as I could listen to the debate, when we remove the bewildering effect of the tempestuous rhetoric with which it commenced and ended, I may say the House entirely agreed with us as to the course we propose to take in regard to land—the great question, compared with which, we have been told by a competent authority, all other questions are of no importance whatever. I will now, if the House permit me, make an observation or two on the third question, on which so many gentlemen have touched—namely, the Irish Church. (Cheers.) Sir, the Established Church of Ireland is, I frankly admit at once, not in the condition in which I should wish to see a national Church. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) The condition in which I should wish to see a national Church would be this—that the whole population of the country should be in communion with it. (A laugh.) That would be completely a national Church. But in a land where complete toleration fortunately flourishes that is not an ideal that will probably be ever realised. Well, then, we must advance the position of an Established Church which is not supported by the whole population of the country, but by only a part of it. That, in my view, would still be a very great advantage. I think that there is nothing that we should be more deeply impressed with than the importance of connecting the principle of religion with government. If you do not connect the principle of religion with the principle of government, you must reduce the power and degrade the character of government. If you once divorce political authority from the principle of religion, I do not see what you can come to but a mere affair of police. (Cheers.) If you admit that it is wise to connect the principle of religion with government, the mind is naturally brought to endowment. It is the practical mode of carrying the system into operation. It gives a corporate character to the religious principles which influence men. A Church—an ecclesiastical endowment—a Church, whatever its character—for when I use the word "Church" I speak not only of the Church of this country, or even of the Roman Catholic Church, but of any body of religious men who have an organisation—such a Church steadies faith. It is a bulwark alike against incredulity and fanaticism, and I do not myself practically see how such a state of things can be carried on unless you adopt the principle of endowments. I should say this particularly with regard to this country, because the spirit of our legislation of late years has extended into so many subjects—into education, charity, the reform of criminals, and other matters—which it is utterly impossible to carry into effect unless the State has at its command the active and dignified co-operation of a body of men like the clergy, set apart for such noble and spiritual purposes. The hon. member for Birmingham confessed this principle in that speech which I listened to with pleasure—as I listen to all his speeches—at least generally. (A laugh.) The great feature of that speech, which was most adroitly conciliatory, was to confess the principle of endowment. (Hear.) That was the hon. member's principle. (Hear, hear.) He said that the grievances of Ireland were on the carpet of discussion at present. The hon. gentleman said,—"My remedy is prepared and prompt. Disendow the Church and the whole thing is settled. But the hon. gentleman says you must do this not merely because it will settle the grievances of Ireland. That is not the only reason why he recommends disendowment, but because disendowment is opposed to the spirit of the age. The oration of the hon. member commended itself to the attention of every person who heard it, because, when dangerous or at least novel opinions are proposed, it is highly important that they should be brought forward by men of intellect and eloquence, so that we should know what it is intended to propose, and they should not be mumbled on the back benches by a man of whom, when a revolution comes, and when he turns out to be a Robespierre, everybody would say, "What dangerous opinions he utters, and what disastrous results they have entailed. Who would have supposed when we sat for ten years with him in the House of Commons, that he would have proposed measures that have revolutionised the country?" (Cheers and laughter.) Here, however, we have a great orator, who, in propounding new opinions which are to be recognised in England, possesses a perfect command of expression and so many charms of eloquence. Sir, the right hon. member for South Lancashire is always eloquent—that he cannot help ("Hear, hear," and laughter); he is always earnest, and in that consists his wonderful charm (hear); but he is only a convert to these principles. (Cheers and laughter.) I quite believe that the hon. member for Birmingham tells us truly that his training has given him great advantages in forming an impartial opinion upon these subjects—that from the first he has been thinking of them—that he has since been deeply musing over them, and that now he has burst into eloquence, and has announced the new Evangelism to the House of Commons. (Cheers and laughter.) Here we have this point—I am in favour of the principle of endowment, and the hon. member says that that is a principle opposed and hostile to the spirit of the age. I say that if endowment is opposed to the spirit of the age it will fall, and it becomes the House well to consider this subject. (Cheers.) But is it opposed to the spirit of the age? I won't argue the point upon that ground, it is too vague an expression to be introduced into our practical debates. Therefore I will ask, is endowment opposed to the character and disposition of the inhabitants of these isles? No doubt that character and disposition must be influenced in some degree by what is called the spirit of the age, and we must consider this question as representatives of public opinion—not of Europe, not in any cosmopolitan sense, but of the opinions of those whom we represent. (Hear.) Well, Sir, I admit that there is a very active party in this country, opposed to endowment—an organised, an intelligent, and, as far as their private life is concerned, an eminently decorous party. But that party is not the creation of the spirit of the age. The Nonconformists are not the creation of the spirit of the age, but they are in many instances the descendants, and certainly the representatives, of people entertaining the same opinion two centuries ago. They were opposed to ecclesiastical endowments in the days of the Stuarts; they are opposed to ecclesiastical endowments in the days of Victoria. In the days of the Stuarts, even when they were successful and triumphant, they were only a minority of the people, and I believe they are only a minority of the people now. (Hear, hear.) But the Nonconformists in the present day have allies that in the days of the Stuarts they did not possess. They have a body, very limited in number, but very influential from their intellect, and from another cause to which I will advert in a moment—I mean the philosophers. (Much laughter and cheering.) Now, the philosophers must always be very limited in number—(a laugh)—but they are necessarily, from their character and pursuits, men of great intellect and intelligence, and they always exercise a great influence over the Press. They exercised a great influence over the Press before the French Revolution by means of the Encyclopædia, and in England at the present day there is not a leading article that strikes you that you may not almost always trace to a philosopher. (Laughter.) The philosophers assist the Nonconformists, and though they have not a single point in sympathy, this union between the Nonconformists and the philosophers makes a most active and influential body in the State. It becomes the House of Commons, however, when they hear speeches like that which they have just heard from the right hon. member for South Lancashire, adopting opinions which he has not held for many years, but which he recommends to us with the ardour of a convert—(a laugh)—it becomes them not to be hurried into resolutions in which they will not be supported by public opinion. You must look to the general character of the people in both islands, and I say that it is a religious people. Notwithstanding much that may have occurred of late years which may not apparently be in accordance with that opinion, I say that if you take a general view of the character of the people of England, it is a religious people. (Hear, hear.) It is unquestionable that the Scotch are a religious people. But if there be a people which may be described as the most religious people in the world, it is the people of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) It is not there even an affair of creed—for whether a man be a Presbyterian or an Anglican, or a Roman Catholic, religion is one of the great elements of his life, and not a day passes without his religious convictions exercising an immense influence over his actions. (Hear.) Now I say a religious people will always be in favour of ecclesiastical endowments. They may quarrel among themselves upon particular points, but a religious people will always be in favour of corporations that give importance and precision to their convictions. And, therefore, I think we are embarking in a very dangerous course when, at a period at which no one could have anticipated it, a right hon. gentleman of the great standing in the country of the right hon. gentleman the member for South Lancashire comes forward suddenly ("oh, oh!"), as it were from ambush ("oh!" and "hear"), and announces not merely that he proposes to destroy the institution which he has himself so often advocated, and which he has himself told us has existed from the times of the Tudors, but when we are to adopt this policy in deference to the principles of a greater master on this subject, who has fairly, and I must say, with the honourable candour which usually characterizes his speeches, confessed that a great issue is at stake—namely, whether we should terminate in this country all ecclesiastical endowments. (Hear, hear.) Now, I want the House to realise the gravity of the question they are called on to decide. Do not, in consequence of the state of Ireland, arising from the development of the Fenian conspiracy and the necessity, as I am frequently reminded, of "doing something," allow yourselves to be hurried into a decision which, if carried out and followed to its con-

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sequence—as it most assuredly will be—must give new colour to your society and alter all the principles upon which you and your forefathers for years have acted. (Cheers.) This is one of the gravest questions which can be brought before the consideration of public men. You are public men; you are men all of great intelligence, and many of you of eminence. You make a Senate that the world speaks of with pride, while it recognises your attributes and your actions with a consciousness that your deeds elevate the general character of human nature. But remember that you are something more than senators. You are representatives of a nation, and of an ancient nation, and I deny your moral competence to come to a decision such as that which the hon. member for Birmingham has recommended, and such as the right hon. gentleman the member for South Lancashire is prepared practically to carry out—I deny your moral competence to do that without an appeal to the nation. (Loud and continued cheering.) I say it is a question upon which the country alone decide, particularly under the circumstances at which we have now arrived. (Hear, hear.) You cannot come on a sudden, and without the country being in the least informed of your intention, to a decision that will alter the character of England and her institutions. You cannot come in this off-hand manner to such a decision as that. Why, look at what you are doing. You are asked to take a course to-night which will effect a revolution in this country. I am not taking now the limited issue to which the right hon. gentleman conveniently confined himself. I take the broader issue laid down by the great master of this subject, and upon which England and Ireland probably will soon have to pronounce. The Liberal party have been in power for more than a quarter of a century. Have they prepared the mind of England upon this question? (Hear, hear.) Have their high authorities told the people that the great principles upon which the society and even the political condition of the country are founded are erroneous? You and your forefathers and generations before them, and long centuries of men, have built up this great realm of England. You have acknowledged, you have encouraged, you have supported, you have stimulated, you have lived and acted under the influence of ecclesiastical endowments, and have you during all that time in any way guided public opinion to doubt the propriety of that system, of that great, immense, and beneficent system under which you were born and which your forefathers created? (Cheers.) Not a syllable of the kind. Political economy was applied, treaties were made with France, repeals of laws took place, efforts were made, and successful efforts, to promote the comforts and convenience of the people; but not a word was ever uttered for the last twenty-five years by the party that have enjoyed a monopoly of power in this country (cheers) to form the mind of the people upon this great issue, upon which they ought not to give a decision in the perfunctory manner they are asked to do to-night. At the last general election the Liberal party had been seven years in power, and during those seven years not a single word ever issued from the lips of any person in authority—certainly not from the lips of the right hon. gentleman, the member for South Lancashire, that he had a doubt of the wisdom of the cardinal principle upon which our whole social system is founded. (Cheers.) You were led by a Prime Minister who had the advantage which I also enjoy, of being a member of this House, which certainly gives you an advantage in ascertaining public opinion, and interpreting the popular currents which ought to influence you. Did Lord Palmerston ever come forward and say that in his opinion all ecclesiastical endowments are a mistake, and ought to be done away with? (Hear, hear.) Why, I remember Lord Palmerston's last address to his constituents. It is a great advantage which a chief Minister in this House has at a dissolution of Parliament, that he can address his constituents—if he is in the other House he has not that advantage. He has popular sympathy at hand, which members of the other House have not. Does anybody remember Lord Palmerston's address to his constituents? I recollect it—there was not much in it. (Much laughter.) But I will undertake to say that Lord Palmerston did not intimate to the people of England that a great revolution was impending, and that the principle of ecclesiastical endowments must be given up. ("Oh," and cheers.) It is my opinion, therefore, that it is impossible to deal with this question with the present House of Commons. I should have thought the best course would have been to close the necessary business of the session, as was the intention of the Government, and hasten, as I am prepared cheerfully to hasten, to that appeal to the enlarged sympathies of our countrymen which fortunately the bill passed last year has secured for us. (Laughter and cheers.) But the idea that this House of Parliament is to decide upon the question of continuing ecclesiastical endowments or not seems to me to be one too preposterous for a man of sense having opportunity to consider it for a moment to debate. What security have you that on the hustings you will not find this issue for your contemplation if you adopt the suggestion of the right hon. gentleman? The electors may naturally say you have changed the whole framework of our usual system, you have decided on the most important principle in politics without consulting us, the great body of the nation as opposed to the limited constituency which sent you to Parliament, and we question the justice and the propriety of what you have done. It will be certainly an agreeable thing to have such a contest between the old and the new constituency. Sir, the power of Parliament is not the whole of the question; there is a moral exercise of power as well as a technical, and when you touch the fundamental laws of the country, when you touch the principles on which the most ancient and influential institutions are founded, it is most wise that you should hold your hand unless you have assured yourself of such an amount of popular sympathy and support as will make your legislation permanent and beneficial. I have not made this observation because I wish to screen myself in the shadow of silence; when I say we cannot come to a division upon such a momentous question without appealing to the country, I have no wish to take advantage of that position and decline to give my opinion until that appeal has been made. I am in favour of ecclesiastical endowments; I believe they have contributed greatly to the welfare of this country. (Hear, hear.) I believe they are one of the greatest securities for civilization, and I believe that they are beloved on the whole by the population of both islands. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the particular ecclesiastical endowment, to which the member of Birmingham did not confine himself, but to which the right hon. gentleman the member for South Lancashire, at present confines himself (much laughter and cheering), I hope this House, or the next House of Parliament, will hesitate as to the course which it may adopt. No one pretends that the material effect of that endowment is not advantageous to Ireland. I am not, of course, founding any argument for the maintenance of the institution upon considerations merely of that kind; but when considering the condition of Ireland, which is the subject of the motion before the House (hear, hear), it is necessary that we should look at the probable effect upon Ireland of the destruction of the Established Church. In a material point of view, I say there is no doubt that such a measure would be very injurious. It would deprive a country which complains of absentee proprietors of many residents, men of character and of some affluence, whose general social action is admitted by all to be beneficial. (Hear, hear.) What strikes me always in Ireland as a general principle is that you should create and not destroy. (Cheers.) If the Church of Ireland were violently abolished, in my opinion you would add immensely to the elements of discord in that country. (Cheers.) I have yet to learn how the abolition of such an institution could take place by other means than violence. Violence and confiscation! Why, the history of Ireland has had too much of these. (Cheers.) They are the very evils which we all deplore. And yet the panacea for all the ills of Ireland is, according to the views which we have heard in this debate, to enter upon a course which must be accompanied by violence and spoliation. (Hear, hear.) I therefore object to any proposal for the destruction of the Established Church in Ireland, which must add to the grievances of that country. At the same time, I reserve to myself the right of considering the labours of that Commission which the right hon. gentleman has treated in a manner so deficient, I thought, in courtesy to its noble author. (Laughter.) Throughout these proceedings we have been accused of being the authors of the Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the Irish Church. We have been charged with having proposed it as a means of delay. But the manner in which it has been treated by hon. gentlemen opposite, and by late colleagues of a noble earl the author of a celebrated pamphlet on the subject, is perfectly amazing. The right hon. gentleman the member for Louth informed us the other night that it was proposed without the slightest intention of influencing public opinion by the proposition. (Much laughter.) Now, I should call such conduct on the part of the noble earl deceptive, if I were to borrow words which I have heard were used in another place. (Loud cheering and much laughter.) But as long at least as I may have any part in the conduct of the business of this House, there will be, I hope, one House of Parliament at least that may be a model of manners. (Renewed laughter.) I will say nothing rude in respect of an august assembly that seems for a moment to have lost that perfection of manner which I once thought it possessed. (Much laughter and general cheering.) I say, then, that this question is one that must be decided by the country. But I will take no refuge under that declaration. I recognise the importance of ecclesiastical endowments, and I think it would be a fatal mistake to follow the advice of the right hon. gentleman and terminate the existence of the Irish Church. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I say again I reserve to myself the right of availing myself of the information of the Royal Commission. I think that the scope of their inquiry is much larger than it is convenient for some gentlemen to acknowledge, and I believe its inquiry may be a source of great improvement and public advantage. Nor do I wish to conceal my strong opinion that we are approaching the time when there must be a change in the status of the unendowed clergy of Ireland. I do not mean by that to say I am in favour of what is called paying the Irish priests. I am not in favour of paying the Irish priests; and I am quite sure that the Irish priests are perfectly sincere in their declarations that they would not consent to become stipendiaries of the State. (Hear, hear.) I am unwilling that any clergy should be stipendiaries of the State. I think that such a position lessens their independence and impairs their influence. (Hear, hear.) That scheme will not have our support. I believe the Irish Roman Catholic bishops and clergy are perfectly sincere in their declaration on the subject, because I think there is wisdom in that declaration; and in stating my belief that the time is fast arriving when there must be a great change in the status of the unendowed clergy, I am not referring to any such arrangement as is indicated in that scheme. (Hear, hear.) I will not take refuge in the jokes of Sydney Smith on the subject. I think a manifesto such as has appeared in a political organ of great authority as a reproduction of those flippant and heartless observations which might have had to a certain extent some practical application five and thirty years ago—a very unfortunate thing; because the time is gone by for such arrangement, as it has gone by for such an arrangement as in his matured wisdom Earl Russell announced as the result of his unparalleled experience when he intimated that the Young Ascanius here was the only man who could carry that policy into effect. (Much laughter.) Though I am prepared to uphold the principles I have stated, while I should be sorry to see anything in Ireland destroyed, I do not believe that the Irish Established Church will remain with respect to the other portions of the population—with regard to the clergy of the other portions of the population—in the identical position which she now occupies. (A laugh.) If you ask me what I want, I will be as precise as any of you have been. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) I have been reminded in the course of this debate of expressions which I used five and twenty years ago. I could remind other gentlemen of the expressions they used on the same subject five and twenty years ago; but I do not much care for that sort of thing. (A laugh.) With reference, however, to that passage which has been quoted from a speech made by me, I may remark that it appeared to me at the time I made it that nobody listened to it. (Laughter.) It seemed to those who heard it that I was pouring water upon sand, but it seems now that the water came from a golden goblet. With regard to the passage from that speech, there are many remarks which, if I wanted to vindicate or defend myself, I might legitimately make. I might say that speech was made before the famine and the emigration from Ireland, and the whole of that passage about the starving people and the amount of population to the square mile no longer applies to Ireland. I might say that speech was made before the change in locomotion, and the sale of a large portion of the soil of Ireland, which has given you a resident proprietary instead of an absentee aristocracy. (Hear, hear, and a cry of "No!") As far as I can understand, the absentee aristocracy seems more popular than the resident proprietary. (Laughter.) All this I may say, but I do not care to say it, and I do not wish to say it, because in my conscience the sentiment of that speech was right. (Hear.) It may have been expressed with the heedless rhetoric which I suppose is the appanage of all who sit below the gangway (loud laughter); but my historical conscience is that the sentiment of that speech was right. Perhaps I ought to apologise to the House for alluding to history. We have been told by a great authority in this debate that there was to be no more history introduced into discussions, and I observe that the right hon. gentleman has been wandering about the country during the recess delivering lectures against the study of history. (Laughter.) But Sir, Irish policy is Irish history, and I have no faith in any statesman who attempts to remedy the evils of Ireland, who is either ignorant of the past or who will not take lessons from it. (Hear.) In my opinion a policy in Ireland of conciliation which is to commence by outraging the feelings and humiliating the pride of a million and a half of men ("Hear, hear," and "No, no")—most intelligent, very wealthy, and highly spirited—is not a wise policy. (Cheers.) It may be a party triumph, but it will not, in my mind, tend to the national welfare. I apprehend, from what fallen from the right hon. member for South Lancashire, that the hon. member for Cork will not call for a division. If he did I should certainly oppose his motion, because I see no practical result that could arise from it. What the Government propose to do they can do without going into committee on the state of Ireland. Let me briefly recapitulate what they are prepared to do. Notwithstanding the sneers of hon. gentlemen opposite, I trust a Charter will receive her Majesty's sanction, with the approbation of the House, to institute a Roman Catholic University. We ask for no endowment. If the House of Commons will not grant to the Roman Catholics of Ireland the assistance which they do to the London University, which boasts, I believe, of not being a religious body, the Roman Catholics of Ireland, who have outlived penal laws, will probably be able to survive that infliction. I have told you what we are prepared to do with regard to the land—immediately to legislate upon all those practical points of importance upon which leading men on both sides are agreed, and after we have legislated to institute authoritative inquiries upon all those points of controversy upon which leading men are not engaged. To-night, if we had had the opportunity, we should have produced a Reform Bill for Ireland, which will greatly add to the popular privileges of the people of that country. There are many members of this House who look with apprehension upon a measure of that kind. I do not, because I believe we are on the eve of a policy for Ireland which will reconcile races, which will settle a true community, and which will terminate the sorrows of afflicted centuries. (Cheers.)

MR. DISRAELI ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

The following important letter has been sent by Mr. Disraeli to the Earl of Dartmouth, the president of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations:—

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth.
"10, Downing-street, March 24, 1868.

"My Lord,—I have received with pride and gratitude the memorial of the council of the National Union and of the Constitutional Associations connected with that body, in which they express their confidence in me, and their thorough determination to support, by all means in their power, the Government which I have formed by the command and with the approval of her Majesty. Such expressions of feeling on the part of influential bodies of my countrymen are encouraging and opportune. We have heard something lately of the crisis of Ireland. In my opinion, the crisis of England is rather at hand, for the purpose is now avowed—and that by a powerful party—of destroying that sacred union between Church and State which has hitherto been the chief means of our civilisation, and is the only security for our religious liberty.—I have the honour to remain, my lord, yours sincerely,

"B. Disraeli."

THE PATRONAGE OF COMIC TALENT.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

The popular music of the day is not below the notice of any one who wishes to sound the depths of vulgarity in which certain classes of our countrymen and countrywomen are not ashamed to indulge; and lately the significance of comic singing is rendered important by a sort of fashionable patronage which has been bestowed upon it. When we read in an advertisement column that "Racketty Jack" and the "Horseflesh dinner" were sung by command of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on the 19th of February, it strikes us that there is some risk of having introduced into our drawing-rooms a kind of entertainment hitherto confined to the streets and the music halls. It is not pleasant either, for many reasons, to learn that one of the chief minstrels and representatives of "comic talent" now goes about every night in a brougham from one place of drinking and dancing to another, and prefaces his latest effusions by a speech, in which he tells the shopman, soldiers, servants, and people from the country who make up his audience, that if they only like his song as well as H.R.H. and a host of his noble friends 'he (the Comic Talent) will be quite satisfied with his reception. After this announcement a thrill of awe and expectation passes through the hall, and the people get their beer, pipes, and gin ready in order to enjoy with comfort and satisfaction a piece of doggrel sanctified by the patronage of the aristocracy.

Of the many sins that burlesques have to answer for, their use of those degraded songs is about the worst. The level of taste which the "Chickaleary Cove" and its brethren are made to suit is lamentable in the extreme. It makes us almost despair of educating that dense mind which requires to be stimulated, in its hours of recreation, with the sordid illiterate verses in which music is mocked, sentiment turned into sickening ridicule, and impure notions not only suggested, but often made the very groundwork of the composition. It must not be forgotten that these things are peculiar products of our own times. The sweet old quavering ditties with their thin and silly compliments were surely better for the people than "Champagne Charlie." The sea songs were once the rage even in taverns. A certain national meaning and spirit pervaded them—a certain harmless and unmeaning romance pervaded others; but the fast comic song and the fast comic singer, with his carriage and his grin, or his power of jumping and roaring choruses at the same time, were unknown. Are we becoming more vulgar in our tastes than those who baited bulls? Not long since we had to record an exhibition of noblemen at the Strand Theatre. A lord dancing cellar flaps and breakdowns was to be seen by those who could endure a bad imitation of the niggers whom we have also domesticated in this country. Where shall we stop if after this we pet our comic singers and introduce them into quarters hitherto reserved for such artists as Grisi, Tietiens, or Patti? It is difficult indeed to say. We swallowed the "Can-can" (slightly mitigated) easily enough; and after Royalty had seen it it was translated to where the working classes can elevate their minds by the sight of an indecent dance. The comic singers form a pretty accompaniment to this novelty. They are not to be blamed for making money out of such tomfoolery as the public will pay to see and hear, but surely they ought not to be glorified by distinguished persons as well as salaried by enterprising managers who run them about in stylish broughams? The "great" this and the "jolly" that, if they really wish to seize the occasion, ought to open an opera house of their own. There is now a capital opportunity for it, and doubtless the boxes would be bespoken almost before the place was ready. So would we English justify our claim as a musical people to France and Germany. We, too, have our "female comics" to set beside Thérèse. They are not as bold as Thérèse, but it will give them courage to know that their male rivals in the profession are becoming not only fashionable, but popular. It would not surprise us to learn, from the way we are tending in this direction, that Belgravian sons and daughters sang "The Eel Pie Shop" in the course of the season, with, to quote the neat and expressive language of an advertisement, "a harmonious bow-wow chorus by all the jolly dogs."

The *Novoe Vremia* (New Time), of St. Petersburgh, publishes the following curious list of fines recently imposed by the Russian authorities in Lithuania:—1. A citizen of Vilna was fined 100 roubles (£16) for leaving a Russian church before the end of the service. 2. A tradesman was fined 50 roubles (£8) for not illuminating a house he was building, though it was at the time a mere shell, without roof, staircase, or floors. 3. Another were fined 25 roubles (£4), because a servant entering his shop asked him in Polish the price of oil. 4. The owner of a house was fined 500 roubles (£80), because one of his rooms was decorated with frescoes in which a crow was introduced, and the authorities had decided that the bird was meant for a Polish eagle. 5. The neighbours of a deceased landowner were fined 25 roubles (£4) each, for going to his funeral without permission from the police. 6. A lady was fined 300 roubles (£48), for giving a ball without permission to celebrate her daughter's marriage, although the guests were all provided with the necessary authorities.

KEROSENE and SPERMS.—Cozzens's best American Kerosene, by single tin, 2s 3d per gallon; by single case, 2s 2d per gallon. Best full-weight Nova Stearine Sperms, by single box, 11½d per lb.; 1s by single lb. C. KIDMAN, South Head Road, Paddington, Haymarket, Woolloomooloo, and Lower George-street.

LIME.—MARBLE LIME.—Proportion for use, one ton of Roach will make 70 bushels of Slacked Marble Lime, will make five tons of better mortar, free from salt, than 100 bushels of shell lime.
Send orders direct to Depot, to prevent adulteration and fraud.
No. 8, King-street, Caledonian Wharf.

LIME.—Manning River Marble Lime. Send orders direct to Depot, Caledonian Wharf, 8, King-street.

FIREWOOD for SALE, 5s. per load. Apply CUTHBERT'S Wharf.

900,000 FEET Baltic, American Oregon, and colonial Timber, Doors, Sashes, Casements, Architraves, Skirting, Mouldings, &c., &c., on hand, and made to order. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, Geo.-st.

GALVANIZED IRON, 4½ to 9 ft., Sheet Zinc, Lead, Guttering, Ridging, Screws, &c. Goodlet and Smith.

DRAIN PIPE, Chimney Pots, Garden Tiles, Firebricks, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, a WEIGHING MACHINE, 21 cwt. J. R. LOVE, 500, George-street, op. the Markets.

FOR SALE, a Baker's CART, and HORSE; and outdoor Trade. Apply G. WATSON, Parramatta-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a full-bred Gelding Chesnut HORSE, 6 years old, broken. 143, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, good Buggy HORSE, fast trotter and very quiet. Hen and Chicken Hotel, Goulburn-street.

SADDLES, Side Saddles, Bridles and Harness, cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st., op. School of Arts.

FIRST-CLASS Buggy COB, can ride or drive 50 miles a day. Price £10. GIBSON and CO.

BROWN HORSE, 4 seated cut under Buggy, nearly new, and harness, £45 the lot. GIBSON and CO.

HORSE, Buggy, and Harness, £23 the lot, a bargain; horse, spring-cart, and harness, £16 the lot.

HANDSOME Chesnut Buggy COB, £12; any trial. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a MILK WALK, 7 Cows, Horse, and Cart. Apply to GILES LITTLE, Church-street, Sand Hills, Paddington.

FOR SALE, a first-class COW, just calved; price £9. Apply to Mr. DEANE, Burwood.

W. G. HENFREY has for private SALE a very superior Milch COW, just calved, very quiet, suitable for a private family. Apply 119, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, a BUSINESS returning from £40 to £50 a week, requiring no stock. F. Larter, 92, S. H. Road.

£30 CHOICE Freehold Land ALLOTMENTS, of 30 feet by 100, at Balmain, for £6 cash, and eight half-yearly instalments of £3, with immediate possession. F. E. RISHWORTH, 401, George-street.

BANANA STATION.—For private SALE, in the Leichhardt District, with twenty thousand first-class SHEEP.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. R. A. M'Innes to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY Friday, at 12 o'clock,
400 fat wedders, second batch of a flock from Goulburn.

Country Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. H. R. Bryan to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
A batch of useful horses from the South country, all broken to saddle and harness.

Pair of Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. M'Gregor to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of very useful hack geldings, broken to single and double harness; steady, and very suitable for journey work.

Horses
Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 young horses, from Kangaroo Grounds
5 ditto ditto, from Kiama
"Young Stranger," a well-known bay horse
A powerful bay phaeton horse
A pair of black carriage or buggy horses
Other horses.
At 12 o'clock,
500 fat sheep.

To Publicans, Fruiterers, and others.

Sale of Bars and Booths, at the Albert Cricket Ground, for Queen's Birthday.

Pony Races, Athletic Sports, &c., &c.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by the directors of the Albert Ground to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, (instead of Saturday, as previously advertised), at 12 o'clock,
The bars under the Grand Stand, and in the Pavilion
Two fruit stalls.

N.B.—Holders of booths will also be allowed to occupy them in the evening, during Professor Rubens' performance and grand display of fireworks.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
A lot of good horses, well broken-in
A strong waggon; will carry 2 tons
Drays, carts, buggies, gigs, spring-carts, 4 sets harness, saddles, &c.

JOHN B. LAVERACK will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at Railway,
Hay, straw, &c.
At Black Swan Yards, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat sheep
50 carcases mutton
40 ditto pork
Poultry of every description, eggs, pigs, calves, &c.

R. BELL (late N. W. Raven) will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
At Depot, 701, George-street South, at 11 o'clock,
Poultry of every description, pigs, &c.
50 cases fresh roll butter
30 ditto cheese
60 kegs prime butter
20 cases fresh eggs
A lot of prime bacon, &c.

G. CUNNINGHAM will sell, at Railway Station, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, maize, at 10 a.m.; and at Black Swan, pigs, poultry, sheep, calves, eggs, &c., at 11.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, fat pigs, store pigs, suckers, about fifty (50), corn-fed dead pigs, from the country, and a large assortment of poultry.
At 10 o'clock sharp,
Seventy (70) boxes fresh roll butter
Eighty (80) kegs ditto, from the best dairies
Thirty (30) cases fresh eggs
Forty (40) cases first-class colonial cheese, from all the best makers, including the "No. 6;" lard, honey, about 40 cwt. of superior corn-fed bacon, well cured, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS MORNING (Friday), at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, and maize.
At 12 o'clock, at the Square and Compass,
Poultry, eggs, calves, pigs, and a milch cow.

Weekly Produce Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Oaten hay, lucerne, straw, &c.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Pigs, calves, suckers, turkeys, ducks, fowls, geese, maize, greaves, pumpkins
Dead pigs
2 good milch cows, to arrive by train.
At half-past 1 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, honey, lard
25 cwt. very prime bacon
10 cases first-class cheese.
At 3 o'clock,
Cases of oranges.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Bones and horns.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 22nd May, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, calfskins, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 22nd May, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow, neatsfoot oil
Hides
Calf, sole, and kip leather, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 22nd May, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Bacon, hams, &c.
Hair, horns, bones, &c.
Terms, cash.

Bacon. Bacon. Bacon.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 22nd May, at 11 o'clock,
Quantity bacon, hams, &c.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, May 23rd, 1868.

AT THEIR ROOMS, "The Hall," 206, Pitt-street,
Drapery, men's mercery, and sundries, the balance of storekeeper's stock, by auction, as above, by
J. B. NORTH and CO.

Watches, Clothing, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Watches, jewellery, clothing, &c.
Terms, cash.

GRISDALE and CO. will sell by auction, at Circular Quay, near Custom House, on SATURDAY, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Open boat, 18 feet long, mast, sails, and sculls, all complete, in first-rate condition.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, May 22nd, 1868.

Ford's Celebrated Glassware.

To Earthenware Buyers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, May 22nd, 1868, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoice Ford's celebrated china and glassware, comprising tumblers, wines, decanters, butters, flower stands, jellies, custards, dishes, salts, &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, May 22, 1868.

NINE CASES GILT CHIMNEY-GLASSES.
Just landed.
Ex Golden Sea.

To Upholsterers
Cabinetmakers
Furniture Dealers
Hotelkeepers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, May 22, 1868, at 11,
Nine cases gilt chimney-glasses—36 x 24, 40 x 30, 50 x 40, 54 x 44.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, May 22, 1868.

Tumblers
Decanters
Kerosene Lamp Chimneys.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 11 (say half-past),
The above.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Ex Ben Lomond
Northampton
Golden Sea.

117 Packages Rimmel's, &c., Perfumery
Fancy Goods, every description
Single and Double Barrel Guns, &c., &c., &c.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, TUESDAY, May 26, at 11 o'clock,
117 packages as above.
Full particulars in future issue.

Unreserved Sale.
Manchester Goods, Drapery, Slops, &c., &c., &c.

THIS DAY, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock.

To Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Drapers, and others.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the consigners to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above named day,
Several shipments of goods, now landing, comprising
Winceys
Cobourgs
Camlets
Flannels
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Crimean shirts
White shirts
Scotch twills
Florentines
Doe trousers
Reefers
Reversible sacs
Waterproof leggings
Mole trousers
Silk umbrellas
Drab jeans
Forfars
Ducks
Diaper rugs
Fancy tweed suits
Black cloth sacs
Ditto ditto vests
Fancy doe ditto
Bedford cord trousers
Blue serge shirts
Fancy tweeds
Cotton pockets
Bro. derries
Scotch hollands, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Barclay's Brown Stout,
Bottled by Scroggie.

Just landed in fine condition.
To Publicans and others.

THIS DAY, 22nd, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
30 cases Barclay's stout, each 4 dozen, quarts
10 casks ditto ditto, each 8 ditto, pints.
Terms at sale.

Important Unreserved Sale of
Boots and Shoes.

WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Saddington and Sons to sell by auction, at their Stores, 93, York-street, prior to their removal to new premises, in Pitt-street,
The whole of their open stock of boots and shoes.
Without any reserve.
The Auctioneers beg respectfully to remind the trade that this stock is composed entirely of saleable and seasonable goods; and as the sale is imperative, it is well worthy of their particular attention.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Borwick's Baking-powder
Epsom Salts,
More or less damaged.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Ben Lomond, Cargill, master, from London.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 22nd May, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Ben Lomond.
Borwick's baking-powder
Epsom salts
More or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Currants.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 22nd May, at 11 o'clock,
30 barrels currants.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Ben Lomond, Cargill, master, from London.

Colman's Mustard, Starch, and Blue
Batty's Oilmen's Stores
North Wilts Cheese, Oatmeal, Baking Powder
Carb. Soda, Whiting, Epsom Salts
Candles, &c., &c.
All more or less damaged.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 22nd May, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Ben Lomond,
Colman's white and blue starch
Ditto blue
Ditto mustard, in 7 lb., 1 lb., and ½ lb. tins
Ditto ditto, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. bottles
Ditto ditto, in packets
Batty's oilmen's stores
North Wilts cheese
Oatmeal
Carb. soda
Whiting
Candles
Baking powder
Epsom salts, &c., &c.
All more or less damaged.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

Batty's Oilmen's Stores.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ben Lomond, Cargill, master, from London.
More or less damaged.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 22nd May, at 11 o'clock,
A shipment of Batty's oilmen's stores,
More or less damaged, including
Assorted pint pickles
White onions
Mixed pickles
Red cabbage
Assorted sauces
Capers
Jams, 1-lb. tins
Bombay currie
Anchovy paste
Arrowroot, 1-lb. tins
Salad oil, pints
Ditto, half-pints
Amber vinegar.
Terms, cash.

Plantation Coffee.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 22nd May, at 11 o'clock,
Half a ton Plantation Ceylon coffee, prime sample, duty paid.
Terms at sale.

COMPTON'S N. W. CHEESE.
Just landed ex Ben Lomond.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
24 cases Compton's N. Wilts cheese,
More or less damaged.
Terms at sale.

Finest Scented Kolow Tea.

On account of whom it may concern.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
33 packages finest scented Kolow tea, slightly stained.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

On account of whom it may concern.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 case galvanized corrugated iron, 8 feet, damaged.
Terms, cash.

CANVAS
Seaming and Roping Twine.

Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 22nd May.

First Lot to be offered.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 bales, each 20 bolts, canvas, Nos. 1 to 4
1 ditto seaming and roping twine.
Terms at sale.

Labrador Herrings.
Very prime. Just landed.

The only Lot in the Market.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
20 barrels Labrador herrings, in oak casks.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

In the intestate estate of the late Mr. Larkin.
Clothing
Jewellery
Handsome Telescope
Mathematical Instruments
Double Gun, in case
Revolver
&c., &c.

To Gunsmiths, Jewellers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, 23rd May, at 12 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Handsome English Dogcart, by Thrupp, cost 70 guineas
Superior Set of Plated Dogcart Harness
Very neat American Buggy
Set of Plated Buggy Harness

The property of a gentleman leaving for the interior.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Coachbuilders, Livery Stablekeepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, 23rd May, at 12 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Removed from Darling Point for convenience of sale.

A very superior lot of Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of
Richly-cut Glass
Ivory-handled Table Cutlery
Electroplated Ware
Hair-cloth Dining-room Suite
Sideboard, with Cellaret
Dumb Waiter
500 Volumes valuable Books
Maple-framed Engravings
Elegant Drawing-room Suite, in rosewood
Rosewood Loo Table
Canterbury Whatnot
Medallion Vases
Parian Marble Statuettes
Sweet-toned Pianoforte in Rosewood Case
4 post Bedstead and Bedding
Handsome Wardrobe, plate glass door
Large Chests of Drawers
Washstands and Furniture
Towel Horses
Kitchen Dressers
Ditto Tables
Crockery, Holloware
Garden Implements
Poultry, &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock,
The above superior household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Balance of Stock-in-Trade of a Storekeeper.
Removed from Queensland for convenience of Sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, May, 22nd.

To Clothiers, Outfitters, Drapers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and the Trade.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed from the trustees in an assigned estate, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at half past 10 o'clock prompt,
16 cases just arrived per Clarence, being the balance and best portion of the stock, comprising
Pilot coats, reversible drab coats
Men's doe vests, coats, trousers, hats
Hosiery, dress, stuffs, tweeds
White and regatta shirts
Women's, children's', and girls' boots, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Damaged 8-4 Greys
Damaged Scotch Twill Shirts
Damaged Moleskins and Jeans.

More or less damaged by sea water.
On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Ben Lomond, Cargill, master, from London.

THIS DAY, Friday, May 22nd.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
1135—Part bale— 6 pieces 8-4 grey, 430½ yards (much)
1143—Part bale—19 dozen Scotch twill shirts (much)
1149—Part case— 9 pieces drab moleskin (slight)
1150—Part case—11 pieces drab jean (slight).
Terms, cash.

GREAT SUBURBAN SALE.

MONDAY, 1st June.

At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.

REDMIRE.
BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

Beautifully situated sites for
SUBURBAN VILLAS
SMALL FARM HOMESTEADS
MARKET GARDENS
VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS, &c.
ANY AREA from THREE ACRES and UPWARDS, fronting good roads, from 66 to 100 feet wide.
This well-known estate is most favourably situated in this POPULAR HEALTHY SUBURB, and extends from the Cook's River to within a short distance of the railway, close to the BURWOOD STATION.

TITLE UNDER TORRENS'S ACT.

LIBERAL TERMS.—One-third cash, residue long credit at a low rate of interest.

LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS of the subdivision may be obtained at the Rooms; and Mr. HENDERSON, who resides on the estate, has kindly offered to point out the several lots, and afford any information required to intending purchasers.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

By order of the Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr Thomas Turner.

CITY INVESTMENT.

BLOCK of LAND, VICTORIA-STREET, DARLINGHURST, opposite the WILLOW TREE INN, together with the two WEATHERBOARD HOUSES, Nos. 1 and 3, fronting EARLE-STREET, at the rear.

TITLE.—Full particulars may be obtained on application to JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Solicitor, No. 136, Pitt-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 29th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land having the following frontages:—32 FEET 4 INCHES to VICTORIA-STREET, and 32 FEET 4 INCHES to EARLE-STREET, with a depth of 90 feet 9 inches, upon which are erected two two-story weatherboard houses, Nos. 1 and 3, Earle-street, containing each 4 rooms and cellar, with stables, water laid on, &c., at the rear.
This property occupies the best position in VICTORIA-STREET, on the east side, overlooking the city, and commands an uninterrupted view of WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY and the HARBOUR.
The Victoria-street frontage is still vacant, and as a site for a private residence cannot be surpassed in any other part of the city.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. BENJAMIN CUTLER are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Burwood, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, and proceed to the Cemetery at Enfield. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM COMAN, of Parramatta-street, are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased WIFE; to move from St. Benedict's Church, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock, and proceed to the Petersham Cemetery. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Captain CHRISTOPHER LAWSON, of the Macleay River, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from the Maitland and Morpeth Hotel, Market Wharf, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at quarter-before 9 o'clock, and proceed to the Balmain Cemetery. R. STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst and Pitt streets.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND LINES.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, May 25th, 1868.

EXCURSION TICKETS at a single fare for the double journey will be issued from all stations to all stations after 1 p.m. on the 23rd instant; also on the 25th instant, available for return until the evening of the 25th.
JAMES BYRNES, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, May 19th, 1868.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Chief Office, Adelaide, South Australia.
Capital, £250,000.
Marine risks accepted on hulls, goods, freights, &c.
Claims payable in Colonies, Calcutta, or London.
Local Director—JOHN ALGER, Esq.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital £1,000,000
Paid-up ditto 250,000
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

Under the Management of Mr. Hoskins.
Stage Manager, Mr. Stuart O'Brien.

Extraordinary furore and immense success of the Great Sensation Drama,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
With Novel and Extensive Machinery, Scenery, and Appointments.
N.B.—Two of the scenes occupy the entire stage.
HUDSON RIVER PIER!
looking on Jersey City, with the River, Wharves, Shipping, Jersey Ferry, Passenger Steamer.
The SHREWSBURY RAILROAD and VIADUCT, with the
EXPRESS TRAIN AT FULL SPEED,
this being one of the most exciting and novel scenes ever witnessed on any stage.

In order to give every effect to this extraordinary drama, Mr. Hoskins has effected a
RE-ENGAGEMENT OF TWELVE NIGHTS
with
Mr. JAMES STARK,
he having brought over the drama, models of the scenery, steam boats, railroad cars, &c., from New York.
Also,
Miss PHOEBE NEVADA,
for the character of Peachblossom, a Yankee Gal.

THIS EVENING, Friday, May 22,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Jonathan Snorkey, a Yankee soldier......Mr. J. STARK
Peachblossom, a Yankee Gal., Miss PHŒBE NEVADA.

To conclude with
THE TOODLES.

Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; upper boxes, 1s; gallery, 6d.
Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Box office open from 11 till 3, where places can be secured.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
The most decided and
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS
of the
MODERN SENSATION DRAMA,
with all its
EXCITING AND THRILLING SCENES.

GENUINE TRIUMPH
and
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
of
PHŒBE NEVADA,
The Yankee Gal,
and
Mr. JAMES STARK,
in their
DELIGHTFUL PERSONATIONS
of the characters of
PEACHBLOSSOM,
and
SNORKY,
supported by a most excellent cast, all working with a hearty good will towards the realisation of
THE GREAT EFFECTS,
provoking uproarious laughter, and gaining unbounded applause, with frequent calls before the curtain,

TO-MORROW EVENING,
OUR GAL!
by
THE YANKEE GAL!!!

DR. CARR will have the honour of holding SEANCES,
at NEWTOWN,
on SATURDAY (to-morrow) EVENING, and at
BALMAIN,
on MONDAY EVENING, 25th instant.

ODDFELLOWS' HALL, NEWTOWN.—Miss AITKEN will give one of her favourite ENTERTAINMENTS, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Singing at intervals by Madame REILOFF and Mr. G. F. JACKSON. Miss HORLEY will preside at the piano. C. Rolleston, Esq., will take the chair. Admission: Front seats 2s; back seats 1s.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—FOURTH and LAST WEEK of BACHELDER'S GRAND HISTORIC MIRROR of the AMERICAN WAR, and largest painting in the world. Last Week of the terrific Engagement between the MERRIMAC and MONITOR, in Hampton Roads. Great success of the new Scenes just arrived by the Panama Mail Steamer from New York. N.B.—Children and Schools admitted to all parts of the house at half-price every evening during the week; also on SATURDAY, May 23rd, for the Morning Performance. Doors open at 2; commence at half-past 2. Reserved seats, 3s; body of the hall, 2s; gallery, 1s; Doors open 7, commence half-past 7. J. COLLINS, Agent.

POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS.—The next of the Series will be given THIS EVENING, in the Public Schoolroom, corner of Liverpool and Sussex streets.
PROGRAMME.
1 Song—"The Mousetrap Man"—Gentleman Amateur
2 Recitation—Mr. J. Little
3 Song—"The Cotter's Farewell"—Mr. W. Pidgeon
4 Recitation—"Eliza"—Mr. D. Robertson
5 Song—"Just after the battle"—Gentleman Amateur
6 Recitation—"The Spanish Champion"—Mr. E. North
7 Song—"Little Mary's Song"—Mr. T. Pidgeon
8 Recitation—"The Soldier's Dream"—Mr. Lockrey
9 Song—"Have you seen her lately"—Gentleman Amateur
10 Dialogue—Messrs. F. Gregory and James
11 Song—"Louie Lee"—Mr. W. Pidgeon
12 —Recitation
13 Song—"When I am far away from home"—Gentleman Amateur
14 Recitation—"Mary Queen of Scots"—Mr. E. North
15 Recitation—Mr. J. Little
16 Song—"As I'd nothing else to do"—Mr. T. Pidgeon
Finale—God save the Queen.
Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8.
Admission to all parts 3d.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS, 267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.), Sole Proprietors, and Managers
Mons. and Madame SOHIER.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission to the whole, 1s; children half-price.
Just added, O'FARRELL.

SYDNEY SECOND CIRCUIT (WESLEYAN).—RAILWAY EXCURSION to Douglass Park, on MONDAY, 25th May.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Sole Lessee ....Mr. W. DIND.

GRAND OPERA SEASON, for 1868.
Under the special patronage of his Royal Highness
the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
His Excellency the Right Honorable the
EARL OF BELMORE,
and her Ladyship the
COUNTESS OF BELMORE.

Conductor .... Mr. JOHN HALL.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, May 22,
will be given, for the last time, Donizetti's Grand Opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Edgardo ....Mr. Henry Squires
Enrico..........................Signor Guiseppe Bertolini
Raimondo..........................Mr. J. E. Kitts
Arturo ....Mr. W. F. Baker
Lucia ....Miss Geraldine Warden

SATURDAY EVENING, May 23,
will be given by request, Balfe's Grand Opera,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
in which
MR. ARMES BEAUMONT
will make his first appearance in Sydney since his dreadful accident which almost deprived him of sight.

MONDAY EVENING, May 25th,
Grand celebration of HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.
The performances will commence with Wallace's grand opera
MARITANA.
After which will be sung, by the full Company,
THE NATIONAL ANTHEM,
and,
RULE BRITANNIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 26,
will be given for the second time Verdi's Grand Opera
I DUE FOSCARI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle, 5s; Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Upper Circle, 1s.
Box office open from 10 till 3, daily.
At Elvy and Co.'s Music Warerooms, 321, George-street, where seats can be secured six days in advance.
Application for season tickets and private boxes to be made at the Box Office.

GRAND HIPPODROME,
at MANLY BEACH,
BY THE GREAT WORLD CIRCUS COMPANY,
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Manager of the Great World Circus begs leave to inform the public that he has made arrangements with the proprietor of the Manly Beach steamers to give a GRAND HIPPODROME PERFORMANCE at Manly Beach, on QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, being a similar entertainment to that which met with such unbounded success at the Albert Ground on last Boxing Day, which was witnessed by upwards of 10,000 persons. The entertainment will be comprised of
GRAND CHARIOT RACES
OLYMPIAN GAMES
GYMNASTIC FEATS
ACROBATIC PERFORMANCE
and
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION.

In addition to the steamers above-mentioned, others will be engaged to convey visitors to Manly Beach to witness this unrivalled entertainment; and notwithstanding the large expense attendant thereon, the charge for RETURN TICKETS, including admission to the Hippodrome, will be only
TWO SHILLINGS EACH.
GEORGE DAVIS, Agent.
Vivat Regina.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY,
to be observed
On MONDAY next, the 25th of May.

PONY RACES and ATHLETIC SPORTS,
at the
ALBERT GROUND, REDFERN,
(Elizabeth-street South.)

COMMITTEE.
Mr. W. M. Alderson — Colonel Waddy
R. Jones — Mr. D. Melhado
F. Macnab — T. Alderson
J. J. Calvert — C. A. W. Lett.
T. Keddie.
Judge—Mr. S. COHEN. Starter—Mr. G. CURTIS.

The SPLENDID BAND connected with Messrs. Alderson and Sons' establishment will, by permission, attend during the afternoon and play choice selections.

PROGRAMME.
☞ The order of the Races and the hour of starting will be advertised in to-morrow's HERALD.

MAIDEN PLATE.—Foot race of 150 yards. 1st prize 3 sovereigns; 2nd, 1 sovereign.
C. Freeman—White shirt, blue trimmings
G. Mallett—Pink shirt, scarlet cap
J. Stacey—White shirt, blue cap
J. Pearson—White shirt, red cap.
PONY RACE.—For all ponies 14 hands high, a sweepstake of 10 shillings each, added to a prize of 10 sovereigns. 1 mile. Second pony to receive 3 sovereigns from the prize.
FIRST HEAT.
G. Curtis's br h Tim Whiffler—Blue jacket, magenta cap
J. Morris's b m Creeping Jenny—White jacket, magenta cap
P. Curtis's br m Jenny—Scarlet jacket, black cap
J. Waters's c m Creeping Jane—Puce jacket, red cap.
PONY RACE.—2nd Heat of Ponies 14 hands and under.
C. Ricketts's b m Sylph—Blue jacket and black cap
J. Harris's blk h Little Dick—Yellow and black jacket, black cap
P. Curtis's c m Meader—Tartan jacket, blue cap
J. Harris's br h Buck—Magenta and black jacket, black cap
T. Alderson's b g Scottish Chief—Magenta jacket and cap
D. Melhado's c h Trimmer
R. Waddy's b m Rose
G. Curtis's br h Tim Whiffler—Blue jacket, magenta cap
THE WATER PAIL RACE.—A Foot Race, of 100 yards; each carries a pail of water on his head. 1st prize, 2 sovereigns; 2nd, 1 sovereign.
Entrances for the above will be received on the Ground by the Committee.
PONY RACE.—For all Ponies 13 hands high; a sweepstakes of ten shillings each added to a prize of eight sovereigns; three-quarters of a mile; second pony to receive two sovereigns from prize.
FIRST DIVISIONS.
J. W. Dickson's Mazurka—Blue and orange jacket, and blue cap
G. D. Aldis's b m Tiny—Magenta jacket, black cap
A. Yeomans's piebald Jenny Lind—Yellow jacket, blue cap
J. Morris's c g Tomboy—Blue jacket, blue and yellow cap
J. Waters's c f Creeping Jane—Puce jacket, and red cap
G. Yeomans's blk m Phœbe—Black jacket and black cap
T. Alderson's br m Gay Lass—Yellow jacket, and black cap.
WALKING MATCH, two miles, for all Volunteers and Regulars, in uniform—1st prize, 4 sovereigns; 2nd, 1 sovereign.
F. Fisher—South Sydney Company
J. Andrews—No. 5 ditto
J. Powys—No. 5 ditto
M. Cleary—No. 4 ditto.
HURDLE RACE, quarter of a mile, for all Comers, a handicap race—1st prize, 3 sovereigns; 2nd, 1 sovereign.
C. Freeman—White shirt blue trimmings
G. Aldis—Albert colours
J. Curtiss—Spotted shirt, blue cap
J. Cotter—Red shirt
A. Yeomans—University colours.
WALKING MATCH, for Youths 16 and under, 1½ mile—1st prize, 3 sovereigns.
F. Pearson—White shirt, red cap
W. Cartwright—White shirt.
PONY RACE, for ponies 14 hands high. The first and second ponies of each division will run off the final heat.

RULES.
ALBERT GROUND RULES.
The course is a quarter of a mile round.
The numbers of the winners will be telegraphed from the official programme published by F. H. Hunt.
RULES FOR PONY RACES.
Catch weight, but professional jockeys excluded.
Riders must be in proper jockey costume.
The first bell—"warning bell"—is to saddle.
The second bell, go to the post.
No delay will be made by the starter, so that jockeys must be ready.
ADMISSION to the ground One Shilling. Grand Stand, Two Shillings. Children Half-price.
Each Saddle Horse will be charged one shilling.
Vehicles drawn by one or two horses, one shilling.
Saddle horses and vehicles will enter by the lower gate, and must occupy the place allotted for them.
PETER C. CURTIS, Hon. Sec. Albert Ground.

NOTICE TO PUBLICANS.—The BARS under the Grand Stand and in the Pavilion, also fruit stalls, will be sold THIS DAY, by Messrs. H. Martyn and Co., at 12 o'clock.

ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH is now open to the public.

A FANCY DRESS BALL, in aid of the funds of the Female School of Industry, will be held in the Royal Exchange Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 2nd of June next, under the patronage of his Excellency the Earl and Countess of BELMORE.

ALEXANDRA HALL, May 25, Grand Fancy Dress and Masque BALL, admission 3s; double ticket, to admit Lady and Gentleman, 5s.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of the Saturday Half-Holiday Association desire to direct the attention of their Vice-presidents and patrons to the course of POPULAR LECTURES, to be inaugurated on SATURDAY, 23rd instant, at 8.15 p.m., in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on which occasion, with
THE HON. HENRY PARKES,
in the chair.
THE REV. W. KELYNACK,
will deliver his lecture on
"GEORGE STEPHENSON."
Platform seats will be reserved for Vice-presidents, and their friends.
The attendance and co-operation of all interested in the extension of the Saturday Half-Holiday is earnestly solicited, to give additional impetus to this new effort on the part of the committee.
JOSEPH BOYS, Hon. Sec.
Committee Rooms, Pitt-street.

FASHIONABLE DANCING.—Mr. J. Clark's classes meet This Afternoon, at 3, 5, and 7 p.m. Colonnade.

MR. J. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, on MONDAY next; German Band engaged. Elizabeth-st. North.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Excursion to ATHOL GARDENS. Return Tickets, 1s 6d.

DANCING ACADEMY, 105, Elizabeth-street.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Classes, THIS DAY, Friday.

ALBERT C. CLUB.—A. C. C. v. VICTORIA C. C., Match continued, Albert Ground. J. J. CALVERT.

VICTORIA C. C. v. 1ST ALBERT.—MATCH continued TO-MORROW, on Albert Ground.

M. AND C. C. CLUB.—Scratch Match on SATURDAY, at 2 p.m.—last of the season.

SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION.

POPULAR LECTURES. POPULAR LECTURES.

The Committee of the Saturday Half Holiday Association have much pleasure in announcing that the OPENING LECTURE of the course will be delivered on SATURDAY, 23rd instant, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, Pitt-street, by the Rev. W. KELYNACK. Hon. HENRY PARKES in the chair.
Subject of Lecture: "George Stephenson."
Price of admission:—Front Seats, 6d.; Body of Hall, 3d.
Lecture to commence at 8 p.m. sharp.
J. BOYS, Hon. Sec.

DR. L. L. SMITH'S STUD DISTRIBUTION.

1100 SHARES, £5 EACH.

This Distribution includes the valuable STUD FARM of 136 acres, fenced in, and partly under cultivation.
Also,
The splendid two-year-old Colt MELANCHOLY JACQUES, winner of the Sapling Stakes, Melbourne.
LADY MANNERS SUTTON, by Pitsford, winner of several races.
Also,
The Brood Mares TRICOLOR and FAIR HELEN, whose progeny are all winners.
The Stud numbers in all thirty head.
Each horse shall constitute one prize, as also shall the Farm.
In the event of the death of any horse previous to the time of drawing, 150 sovereigns will be substituted for every horse so dying.
The Drawing will take place at the Polytechnic Hall, Bourke-street, Melbourne, on TUESDAY, June 30th, 1868.
From the time of drawing a prize the same shall be at the risk of the prizeholder.
Every prize shall be accepted and taken by the prizeholder in the state and condition in which such prize may be at the time of drawing.
The title-deed to the Farm will be handed over to the shareholder who wins it immediately after the drawing.
Melancholy Jacques will be delivered in Sydney.
The five brood mares—Tricolor, Fair Ellen, Taglioni, Jewess, and Victoria—having been sent to Angler, at Apsley, will be delivered to the prizeholder there. Monsieur le Beau, No Surrender, the yearling fillies out of Fair Ellen, Nora, and Dorothy, and the foal out of Tricolor will be delivered at D. Robinson's stables, Emerald-hill. The remainder at the Stud Farm.
The prizeholders shall, within ten days of the time of drawing, remove the prizes from the Farm, Emerald-hill, and Sydney.
The brood mares can be removed or not from Angler, at the option of the prizeholders.
Engagements optional, but must be declared at time of delivery.

PARTICULARS OF PRIZES.
FARM,
About 14 miles from Melbourne,
consisting of
136 acres 2 roods of land, fenced in thoroughly; together with residence and first-class stabling.
Part of the land is under cultivation. The farm is well supplied with water, having a frontage of about half a mile to the Dandenong Creek.
BROOD MARES,
TRICOLOR, by Premier (imported); her dam Nora Creina (imported). In foal to Stockowner, and sent to Angler; covering paid.
TAGLIONI, by Delapré; her dam Taglioni, by Peter Finn; g d, Mathilda by Bolivar (imported); g g d, Agnes by Hector (imported). In foal to Peeping Tom, sent to Angler.
FAIR ELLEN, by Rory O'More. Fair Ellen is dam of Firetail, Toryboy, Freestone, and Maidstone. Covered by Maribyrnong, and is sent to Angler; covering paid.
VICTORIA, by Prince William—dam Duchess. Sent to Angler; covering paid.
JEWESS, by Kelpie—dam Lady Ripon, by Rubens. Covered by Sledmere, sent to Angler.
REDWING, by Birdcatcher—dam Best of Ten by Wanderer (imported). Covered by Peeping Tom.
LADY STAFFORD, by Premier, stinted to Athos.
LAPWING, by Birdcatcher—dam best of Ten by Wanderer, &c.
Thoroughbred Arab Mare. Pedigree unknown. Covered by Maribyrnong
MAY MORN, by Milton; her dam May Queen. Covered by Martinet.
FIVE AND SIX YEAR OLDS.
PRIVATEER (late Glenyuille), b g, by Kelpie—dam Flight, by Rory O'More.
MARTINET, bl h, by Mr. Martin—dam Blink Bonnie, by Egremont; her dam Mrs. Burt, by Snoozer (imported).
FOUR YEAR-OLDS.
LADY MANNERS SUTTON, b m, by Pitsford—dam Green Linnet, by Delapré, out of Kate Kearney, by Rory O'More.
ELPHINSTONE, b c, by Touchstone—dam Birdswing, by Birdcatcher; her dam Haidee, by Tartar; g d, Pagadore, by Peter Finn.
NORA CREINA, b f, by Touchstone—dam by an Ether mare.
THREE YEAR-OLDS.
LANCASHIRE WITCH, b f, by Touchstone—dam Fairy, by Dolo; her dam Jessie, by Wanderer; g d—Jessie, by Buffalo (imported).
GRACE EGERTON, by Touchstone—dam Dorothy, by Dolo; her dam Tilly Slowboy, by Rubens (imported): g d Flora, by Wanderer; g d Gulnare.
L.L., b c, by Touchstone—dam Judy, by Rory O'More; her dam Gulnare (imported); g d, Bess o'Bedlam, by Peter Finn (imported).
THE ELEPHANT, cream colour, by Touchstone—dam Prunella, by Donegal (sire of Orlando); her dam Alice Grey (imported); Donegal, by Little John (imported).
TWO-YEAR OLDS.
LANCASHIRE LASS, br f, own sister to Lancashire Witch (but much larger), by Touchstone—dam Fairy. Entered for Oaks, 1869.
MELANCHOLY JACQUES, b c, by Touchstone—dam Audacity, by Rory O'More; her dam by Wanderer; Wanderer by Wanderer, out of Ogress, by Octavius.
MONSIEUR LE BEAU, br c, by Touchstone—dam Impertinence, by Cornborough (Impertinence is dam of Impudence); g d Thalestris, by Alexander.
NO SURRENDER, b c, by Touchstone—dam Fair Ellen by Rory O'More; her dam Camarine (dam of Woodpecker, Beeswing, &c.)
THE DARK 'UN, b c, by Boiardo—dam Satina, her dam Beeswing, by Cornborough; her dam Black Bess.
YEARLINGS.
B c, by Impudence—dam Miss Wildspin.
Br f, by Touchstone—Nora by Abdallah, Bess of Bedlam.
B f, by Boiardo—Tricolor by Premier (this filly is own sister to Oriflamme).
Br c, by Athos—Jewess by Kelpie.
Br f, by Touchstone—Fair Ellen by Rory O'More (this filly is own sister to Freestone).
FOAL.
Br f, by Athos—Tricolor (this filly is full sister to Norma, but much larger).
J. R. SCOTT, Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.
Agent for Sydney—Mr. MELHADO, Tattersall's Hotel, Sydney.

JAM.—Hawkins's justly celebrated Huon River JAMS, in 1-lb. tins and kegs, just landed, ex Havilah, for SALE.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Commercial Wharf.

AUSTRALIAN WINE, in quarter-casks, Red and White. HAZELAND and CO., Phœnix Wharf.

AMERICAN Platform and Counter SCALES. M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

AMERICAN BROOMS and WHISKS. M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

AMERICAN WOODWARE and HARDWARE. M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

CORN SHELLERS, Hay Cutters, Store Trucks, &c. M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

BARGAINS at SIMMONS'S Store, Mort's-passage, George-street.
Patent sperm candles, full weights, 11d per lb.
Pale brandy, 28s per case
London bottled ale and porter, 7s 6d per dozen
Port and sherry wine, 28s per case
Taylor, Brothers' chocolate, 8d 14-lb. boxes
And a variety of oilmen's stores, &c., at equally low prices.

POTATOES.—POTATOES on SALE, and now landing, ex Dragon, from Warrnambool, 240 tons, in quantities of not less than 5 tons, at 60s per ton.
R. J. HARDY, Lime-street Wharf.

EX ROYAL EXCHANGE, now LANDING.
2542 bags choice milling wheat
310 bags barley
90 bags oats.
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

OATS, Seed and Feed in any quantity, and Cape Barley. LAW and TINSLEY, Haymarket.

NEVERTHELESS AND NOTWITHSTANDING
the
POETRY,
J. DERNELLEY,
Butcher,
Brickfield-hill, Sydney,
is selling Meat cheaper than any Butcher in the City of Sydney, as
☞ SEE PRICES BELOW:

MUTTON.		BEEF.	
Legs ..	1s each	Sirloin ..	2½d
(guaranteed not less than 7 lbs. weight)		Ribs ..	1½d to 2d
Loins ..	1s each	PORK.	
Hind quarter ..	2s	Legs ..	4½d
Side ..	2s 10d	Loins ..	5d
Whole sheep ..	5s 6d	Pork chops ..	5½d
Prime corned legs of mutton ..	1s	Pork sausages ..	5d

Come, and be your own judges of the quality of the Meat!
J. DERNELLEY, Brickfield-hill.

PAPERHANGINGS, satin and gold, in endless variety. Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS.—The largest and best selected stock in Sydney. 170, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS, by the bale, 3½d per roll. Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS.—100,000 rolls to choose from. E. CURTISS, 344, George-street. New goods.

PAPERHANGINGS.—One trial will prove this the cheapest and largest assortment in Sydney. E. Curtiss.

KEROSENE, 2s per gallon by the case. E. CURTISS, 344, George-street.

A FIRST-CLASS Man COOK wants an ENGAGEMENT up country. Address H. P., Sailors' Home.

A YOUNG MAN, who is in want of a SITUATION, would be glad to get employment of any kind; can write a good hand. Address W. Magee, 79, Lower George-street.

A LADY from London, of great experience in tuition, wishes to increase the number of her MUSIC PUPILS. Terms, one guinea per quarter. Address C. C., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG MAN, who can speak the Danish language well, would be glad to get EMPLOYMENT of any kind. Please address A. Norgen, 79, Lower George-street.

A GERMAN GARDENER and Vinedresser, with family, who has been 15 years in the service of — Berry, Esq., Shoalhaven, requires RE-EMPLOYMENT. Apply Prussian Consulate.

BURWOOD.—Mrs. Roche's APARTMENTS are now vacant—sitting and three bedrooms.

BOY Wanted, one used to the Printing. J. G. O'Connor, 105, York-street, between 9 and 10.

COTTON PLANTATION.—Wanted, a PARTNER with a capital say of £500 by the advertiser (who thoroughly understands cotton growing), to join him in forming a Cotton Plantation in Queensland. Further particulars by addressing X. Y. Z., care of Secretary, Exchange News Room.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, good MANTLE-MAKER, immediately; also, APPRENTICES to Dressmaking. Mrs. Doak, Belmore House, 58, Wynyard-square.

DRAPER'S ASSISTANT seeks ENGAGEMENT; country preferred. Salary, first three months, 10s. per week with board and lodging. Address B. H., HERALD Office.

FREEHOLD HOUSES, Wanted to purchase, for cash. Send particulars to M. F. Josephson, 110, Elizabeth-st.

GROOM, Gardener, Milker, maker of cheese and butter, wants Employ, 12s week. 154, Clarence-street.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted in the country, a young LADY, one pupil only in English, French, and Music. Apply by letter only, Governess, HERALD Office.

H. M. S. DORADE.—Wanted, an Officer's COOK. Apply on board.

LAW.—Wanted, Office LAD. Apply by letter, stating wages, Lex, HERALD Office.

MAIZENA WORKS, Merimbula.—Wanted, young GIRLS, from 12 to 14 years of age, to make wrappers at the above manufactory. Apply Munn, at Miss Grant's, 1, Jamison-street.

MAGIC LANTERN wanted, or a three-and-half inch LENS.—Address W. J., 205, Parramatta-street.

OLD RAGS, CANVAS, and ROPE.—Highest cash price given. Australian Paper Company (Limited), No. 13, Queen's-place, Sydney, and at the Paper Works, Liverpool.

PONY.—Wanted, the Black MARE offered for sale at Wooller's Yard, Wednesday. 16, William-street.

REQUIRED, immediately, by a gentleman and lady, within a short distance of Sydney, a small furnished HOUSE, or APARTMENTS; if the latter, one sitting and two bed rooms. References given and required. Apply by letter, to E. H. R., Post Office, Sydney.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—An experienced Operator and Printer wants employment. Hypo, O'Neil, Geo.-st.

TO TAILORS.—Six good Trousers HANDS wanted immediately. W. Howes, 88, King-street.

TO PLUMBERS.—Wanted, a Plumber, for five houses in Moncur-street, Woollahra. Labour only.

TO PUBLICANS.—Wanted, ale and porter CASES; sound, with lids. Dolby's London Shoe Warehouse.

TO PARENTS.—Wanted, a respectable YOUTH as an apprentice. E. Arnold and Co., South Head Road.

TAILORESS.—WANTED, twenty first-class Hands, accustomed to talmas and overcoats.

TAILORS.—WANTED, six good COAT HANDS.

WANTED, a MACHINIST, with own machine.

WANTED, a smart Young MAN, to keep a set of books, and capable of dressing a window. One accustomed to the tailoring business preferred. Apply Robinson and Sons, 212, George-street North.

WANTED, an active YOUTH to collect orders and deliver meat. Apply S. Patrick, butcher, Pyrmont.

WANTED, an active General SERVANT. 691, Elizabeth-street South, Strawberry Hill.

WANTED, Cottage PIANO. State price, 169, Gloucester-st. Pianos repaired. Tuned 5s.

WANTED, by a young person, a Situation as House or House and Parlour Maid. M. C., Pierce, Wm-st.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS. 240, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a Girl, as HOUSEMAID. Apply 311, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a steady LAD, to drive a bread-cart. D. Williamson, 135, William-street.

WANTED, two respectable Working MEN to board. 66, Yurong-st., Woolloomooloo. Terms very mod.

WANTED, SITUATION, by good Cook, gentleman's family, or house of business. Miss Fowler, Park-st.

WANTED, a good JOINER. Apply to Seamer and Robertson, Woolloomooloo Saw Mills.

WANTED, a competent MACHINIST, for Wheeler and Wilson's. Mrs. Bradford, 208, William-st.

WANTED, a STRAW WORKER, one that can press preferred. Mrs. Bradford, 208, William-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself generally useful, at No. 62, King-street West.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to assist in Housework. 472, George-street.

WANTED, a Mutton BUTCHER. P. M'Carroll, Redfern.

WANTED, Two SHOPMEN; also, a BOY, to fill out sausages. P. M'Carroll, Redfern.

WANTED, a BOY, from 10 to 12 years old. R. M. Fitzgerald, Springfield.

WANTED, a GIRL, to sew bales. Apply Australian Paper Company, 13, Queen's-place.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Miller, 507, George-street.

WANTED, a BOY. James M'Barney, Glenmore Road.

WANTED, a RUNNER, one accustomed to the boats. 123, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a useful single MAN, who understands gardening. Registry Office, 179, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a smart WAITER. Apply to M'Grath and Punch, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED to SELL, a TOBACCO BUSINESS; good opening for a small capital. 491, George-st.

WANTED, to APPRENTICE a respectable lad, aged 15. J.D., Hogan's, tobacconist, 113, King-st. East.

WANTED, two Shepherding FAMILIES. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GIRL about 16, for light housework. 241, Castlereagh-street, near Burt's.

COTTAGE.—WANTED, a COTTAGE, at North Shore, with 6 or 8 rooms, furnished or not, within easy walk of the ferry. Address to A. L. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, in a small family. 307, Upper Dowling-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, first-class Waistcoat HANDS for machine work. Cohen, Brothers, and Co., 402, George-st.

WANTED, first-class Waistcoat HANDS for machine work. Cohen, Brothers, and Co., 402, George-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a child and make herself generally useful. 68, Union-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a SURGEON, for ship Flying Cloud. Apply Captain Hughes, or Willis, Merry, and Lloyd.

WANTED to buy, second-hand KEYS, any quantity. Tall's, large key, 306, Pitt-street.

WANTED, 3 good Barmaids, 5 General Servants, Youth for gardening. Registry Office, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply 37, Bent-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Good wages given. Apply Hodges, Campbell-street Haymarket.

WANTED, an UNDER NURSE, and to assist in house work. Mrs. Davis, Eber House, 47, Phillip-st.

WANTED, a first-class WAITER. Currency Lass Dining Rooms.

WANTED, young person to work Wheeler and Wilson's MACHINE. Mrs Weir, 242, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, Buyers for Cheap Stationery, at Cooke's Cheap Stationery Warehouse, opposite Cathedral.

WANTED, a MILLINER, of ability; terms liberal. M. J. Murphy, 251, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at 11, Hunter-street.

WANTED, to SELL Keys, Locks, Nails, Tools, Glue, Spades, cheap. F. S. Smith, 36, Park-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl, as General SERVANT. 21, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, Apprentices and Improvers to the Millinery and Mantle Making. P. F. Dalton, 90, King-st.

WANTED, in Mr. Young's quarries, Pyrmont, Tip-up DRAYS, to cart dirt. 9 o'clock sharp.

WANTED, Pick and Shovel MEN, at Mr. Young's quarries, Pyrmont. 9 o'clock sharp, with tools.

WANTED, a Small Goods MAN, to J. Fear, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply at Mr. Frenchley's, Shearer's Arms, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, one that can wash and iron. Rising Sun, South Head Road.

WANTED, MEN to make strong kip boots. Cropley, 798, George-street South.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT immediately. 2, Sea View-ter., Liverpool-st., Darlinghst.

WANTED, a useful respectable GIRL. 98, Toy and Fancy Bazaar, S. H. R.

WANTED, 2 Vest HANDS, also 1 good Coat Hand. H. Zions, 413, 415, George-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT—small family. Mrs. Bate, 2, Gainsboro Villa Paddington.

WANTED, Two young Ladies, as APPRENTICES to the Dress and Mantle Making. Miss Hall.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15. For address, J. G. Hanks, Newtown.

WANTED, a strong GIRL. 84, Harris-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, to SELL, small, light VAN, new Harness, stanch Horse, £16. Fruit Shop, Hyde Park-terrace.

WANTED, by two young persons (Protestants), Situations—as General Servant, and one as Nurse. Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, a Spring WAGGON, able to carry two tons, with or without harness, for four horses. T. T., Charlton's Wharf.

WANTED Known, Ox Tail Soup, Fish, Tripe, Joints, Entrées, Rice Pudding. Haymarket Restaurant, 635, George-street.

WANTED, a thorough SERVANT, who is a good laundress. 157, Castlereagh-st., between Hunter and King streets.

WANTED, SLEEPER ADZERS, on the Great Western Railway; price 30s per 100. Apply to J. and R. Hurston, Mount Victoria Station.

WANTED, for Ashfield, an elderly Person, to milk and do a little housework, in remuneration for rent or small wages. Apply 69, Hunter-street.

WANTED an active single young MAN, accustomed to market, to join another in a dealer's business. Mr. Haigh, commission agent, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a WOOLLEN SPINNER; £2 5s. per week. None need apply but good hands, to Regentville Factory, or H. Zions, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable married person, in any place of trust. It must be light; country preferred; respectable references. Address K. W. O., HERALD Office.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGING for a boy of twelve years of age, in a respectable private family in the neighbourhood of Church-hill. Address H. G., stating terms, Great Britain Hotel, George and King streets.

WANTED, OLD RAGS, CANVAS, and ROPE. Australian Paper Company (limited), No. 13, Queen's-place, Sydney; and at the Paper Works, Liverpool.

WANTED, to buy Old ROPE, and Canvas, and Tailors' Clippings, in any quantity. The highest price given for good samples. Wallach, Brothers, 153, Lower George-street.

WANTED, Parties leaving Sydney to SELL Household FURNITURE without inconvenience of auction sale. Cash, at auction prices, paid on delivery. J. B. North and Co., brokers and auctioneers, 206, Pitt-street.

WANTED to place a little Girl, aged 10 years, in a Situation to mind a child, or to make herself useful—a comfortable home. Address Toy Shop, 157, Macleay-street, Potts' Point.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS, who can milk, for a family living out of town. Apply, this morning, to Mr. Firman, 227, George-street North, opposite Bridge-street.

WANTED Known, Volunteers from country towns, don't depend on Government for Queen's Birthday, but buy your Clothes and Boots at O'Neil's shops, 49 and 80, Market-street. Coats, 5s. to 10s.; trousers, 5s. to 10s.; elastic boots, 5s. to 7s. Cheapest in town.

WANTED, a CHILD, to wetnurse, by a respectable married Woman who has lost her own baby; milk twelve days old; respectable reference can be given; open for a week. Apply Mrs. Salomon, Abercrombie-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, to SELL, Holland gin, Key brand, 3s bottle; best dark and pale brandy, 3s 6d bottle; other quality, 2s 6d bottle; ditto, on draught, 18s to 20s gallon; rum, sherry and port, 3s quart; Albury red wine, 2s quart; London porter and ale, from 8s to 11s dozen. Bull's Head Spirit Stores opposite Central Police Court.
N.B.—The proprietor guarantees all the liquors for sale genuine and imported.
No Colonial bottled in this House.
He has determined to supply the public with the very best articles, and at low market rates; and he hopes with civility and great attention to the business will gain the patronage of Sydney and country people, defying some jealous and malicious competitors who have tried hard to shut up this newly-opened establishment.

APARTMENTS Vacant, for Families or Gentlemen. 140, Castlereagh-street.

A SUITE of APARTMENTS vacant at 138, Castlereagh-street North, next to Victoria Club.

APARTMENTS, with Board, for a Gentleman, in a private family. 179, Liverpool-st., op. Hyde Park.

ACCOMMODATION for 8 gentlemen, best situation in town. Terms, £1 5s per week. C., HERALD.

APARTMENTS, Furnished, use of kitchen, private family. Corner Goulburn and Macquarie streets.

APARTMENTS vacant for a family or gentlemen. Mrs. Wright, Osborne House, Wynyard-square W.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, single gentleman or two friends. Terms moderate. 124, Castlereagh-street.

BALMAIN.—To LET, a large SHOP, with fixtures, Darling-st., next Warwick Castle. F. Vale, Curtis Rd.

BALCONY FLOOR to LET, furnished or not, in house of widow lady; rent low. 101, Bourke-street.

FANCY Dress Ball.—Magnificent DRESSES to LET. Mr. FORD, Costumier, Prince of Wales Opera House.

MITTAGONG PROPER.—To Invalids, and others requiring change of air.—Mr. JOSEPH WALLIS is prepared to take one or two families on reasonable terms. Address Post-office, Nattai.

RESIDENCE for a small, genteel family—six rooms, kitchen, gardens, water. 2, Arundel-terrace, Glebe.

SITTING and BED ROOMS, Board, Baths, view of harbour. 11, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

SHOP and PREMISES, with splendid Fixtures, to LET. 172, Pitt-street.

SHOP to LET, No. 726, Brickfield-hill, near Haymarket. Apply 31, Prince-street.

STORES to LET, cheap, on Struth's Wharf. Apply to Laidley, Ireland, and Co., Lloyd's-chambers.

TO LET, 8-roomed VILLAS, S. H. Road, Woollahra; reduced rents. C. Bate, Gainsboro' Villa, adjoining.

STORES at Circular Quay.—To LET, the Stores lately in the occupation of Mr. Atkinson and Messrs. Mort and Co. J. Milson, Jun., Box 218, Post Office.

TO LET, two unfurnished ROOMS, first floor; rent moderate. 75, Coveny's-buildings, Market-st. East.

TO LET, COTTAGES at St. Leonards, 6s to 10s 6d. H. R. Reid, 52, Clarence-street.

TO LET, WHARF and PREMISES, foot of Bathurst-street. Apply to Joseph Wearn, Anchor Flour Mills.

TO LET, HOUSE and Shop. Apply to A. G. Heilborn, pawnbroker, 58, York-street, opp. Wesleyan Chapel.

TO LET, the Duke of Wellington Hotel, with bar fittings complete. E. Curtiss, 344, George-street.

TO LET, first-class RESIDENCE, situate Dynevor-terrace, Hyde Park. W. Long, 420, George-street.

TO LET, Central OFFICES, in George-street, next to D. Jones and Co., rent low. B. Braun, 347, George-st.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 7 rooms; No. 111, Elizabeth-street North. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, the STORE No. 50, Clarence-street; rent moderate. H. R. Reid, 52, Clarence-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Hosking-place, off Castlereagh-street North. Key at No. 11.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, good water, large yard. Apply Mrs. Wilson, O'Connell-st., Newtown.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 4 Rooms, and Kitchen; rent 10s. Apply D. Gunn, Harvey-street, Pyrmont.

TO LET, a HOUSE, at Woollahra, containing 8 rooms and kitchen. C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, 3, Argyle-terrace, Pitt-st., Redfern, 9 apartments, balcony and verandah, stable, and coach-house.

TO LET, RED HOUSE INN, Pitt-street, opposite Vickery's Buildings.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, 7 rooms, large garden. 321, Castlereagh-street. Apply 285, Elizabeth-street.

TO BE LET, No. 5, Tudor-terrace, next Phillips-terrace, Crown-street, Surry Hills, 5 rooms, balcony, water. Apply as above.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A Photographic GALLERY, situated in the best part of the town, to LET, very cheap—5s weekly. For further particulars apply to Louis Bodin, hairdresser, Bathurst.

TO LET, UNDERCLIFF, Double Bay; has six rooms, bath-room, closet, dressing-room, kitchen, and servants' room, &c.; never failing supply of water. Keele and Co., Spring-street.

TO LET, at Balmain, a handsome Villa RESIDENCE, "Moorfield," retired, and well situated on the Ewenton Estate, with extensive grounds and excellent supply of water. Rent £100 per annum. Apply to E. W. Cameron, Ewenton, Balmain.

TO LET, adjoining Clarke's Steam Ferry, opposite Cockatoo Island, a comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, containing 5 airy rooms, detached kitchen, a good well of water, as well as two acres of garden ground, and other out-offices. Apply to E. Clarke, Clarke's Wharf, opposite Cockatoo Island, Parramatta River.

TO LET, DUNTOCHER LODGE, Glenmore Road, adjoining the residence of M. H. Stephen, Esq. The House contains six rooms, kitchen, servants' room, pentry, coachhouse, two-stalled stable, large garden, and yard. Immediate possession can be given. Apply on the premises; or to J. S. Harrison, Squatters' Exchange, George-street.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—
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Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands, jun.
Cowra—Mr. R. N. M'Diarmid
Bowenfels and Lithgow—Mr. J. Larter
Hartley and Little Hartley—Mr. Maurice Lynch
Orange and Lucknow—Mr. James Dale
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Tenterfield—Mr. C. Bird
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher.
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Rockhampton—Messrs. R. M. Hunter and Co.
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Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide.
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Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.
LONDON.
Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill
Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, 121, Holborn Hill.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.

Gordon and Gotch ..	281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee	Lower George-street
John Davis	9, Market-street, between Sussex and Kent streets
W. Hogan	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	William and Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
T. Palmer	Brickfield-hill
F. Larter	South Head Road
Mr. J. J. Cooper	Adjoining Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road: Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.

SUBURBAN.

P. Davey	Paddington
W. West	Newtown, Cook's River, Camperdown, and Darlington
Joseph Hinchcliffe ..	Post-office, Waterloo
F. Maclean	Rushcutter's Bay
E. Glover	Balmain
W. E. Davey........	North Shore
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